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Top European Officials Found in Northrop Pay

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP).—Senate subcommittee charges today that in connection with sign sales of military goods Northrop Corp. made questionable payments to a number of members of Western European parliaments, including the former vice-president of the French assembly.

According to a memorandum dated by the panel, Gen. Paul Stehlin, the French official, was Northrop's payroll for \$7,500 a year.

Gen. Stehlin, 68, resigned his command post last November in disclosure that he had a high-ranking French official that France's Mirage II jet fighter was technical inferior to U.S. planes, including Northrop's Northrop and General Dynamics were competing with the Mirage for sale of 300 light-weight jet fighters to Denmark, Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands to replace their F-104 Starfighters.

Gen. Stehlin was severely injured this evening in a traffic accident in Paris, the Associated Press reported.

The police said that, according to first reports, Gen. Stehlin was hit by a bus as he was crossing a street in the Opera district. The general's condition was reported as "serious" at the Hotel Cochin, where he was admitted.

Began in 1964

Memorandum from Northrop chairman Thomas Jones, read by the subcommittee today, said that Gen. Stehlin began his work as a consultant for Northrop in 1964, soon after leaving his post as chief of staff of French Air Force. He was paid \$5,000 a year to start but went up to \$6,000 in 1968 and \$7,500 a year on Feb. 28, 1974, memo said.

Gen. Stehlin's confidential letter to high French officials, which said that the coming U.S. jets were "indisputably superior to the Mirage,"



Gen. Paul Stehlin

leaked out, Gaullist politicians charged that the general had compromised his military honor. He resigned as vice-president but remained in parliament.

The subcommittee said that it will probe the payments to Gen. Stehlin and other members of European parliaments, calling them "of questionable legitimacy."

Northrop officials tried unsuccessfully to preserve Gen. Stehlin's anonymity by blanking out his name in some documents supplied to the Senate subcommittee.

His identity was apparent from clues in other documents, however, including a letter from Gen. Stehlin to Northrop chairman Jones dated Jan. 23, 1973. In that letter, Gen. Stehlin urged Mr. Jones to wage a campaign in the news media to promote Northrop's new Cobra fighter among NATO countries.

I Would Assist You
"I think it is along these lines that you will have to shape your commercial strategy, in which I would assist you by all means at my disposal," Gen. Stehlin wrote.

Northrop was knocked out of the running for the NATO plans

deal earlier this year after the U.S. Air Force chose the competing General Dynamics plane. The subcommittee released 530 pages of material developed in an internal investigation of Northrop's overseas activities last year.

Among the other disclosures:

• Northrop secretly set up a Swiss firm—Economic and Development Corp.—to promote its planes among "the right people" in world capitals. Although Northrop owes EDC about \$3.1 million in commissions, it has been unable to get an explanation of what services the company performed and did not know the real identities of the owners.

Northrop investigators reported yesterday that one of the backers of EDC is a retired member of the German parliament, Franz Joseph Bach.

• Kenneth Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt and a one-time high CIA official, was paid up to \$75,000 a year plus expenses to open doors for Northrop at the Pentagon, State Department and in the Middle East.

Mr. Roosevelt is credited with the CIA maneuvers that restored the Shah of Iran to his throne in 1953 and helped use his friendship with the Shah to further Northrop's business dealings in that country.

Yesterday, Northrop admitted that it had paid out \$450,000 intended to bribe two unnamed Saudi Arabian generals during negotiations to sell the Arab nation F-5E aircraft, and that it had paid an Iranian tax official \$4,400 and paid \$15,000 to an intermediary who purportedly passed it along as a gift to an unnamed Indonesian politician.

Legitimate Payments
The Senate subcommittee said in a report by its five independent directors, "however, that most of the \$30 million in overseas payments which had been questioned by federal investigators were legitimate."

The Senate subcommittee said that many payments fall into a gray area of questionable legitimacy. This includes the payment of agency fees to members of several West European parliaments, former high foreign military officers and the role of a former high CIA official in attempting to influence the weapons policies of Iran and West Germany.

Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., ranking member of the subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, said that the State Department and the Pentagon must share in the blame for the firm's payment of bribes to foreign officials.

They said that \$450,000 in bribes to two Saudi Arabian generals had to be "justified" to both the State and Defense Departments.

The subcommittee plans two days of hearings next week on Northrop and whether payments were made by the company to influence procurement decisions—not only abroad but possibly also in the United States.

U.S. Jobless Rate Tops 9% For First Time Since 1941

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—The nation's unemployment rate rose again in May although the total number of Americans with jobs increased for the second consecutive month, the Labor Department reported today.

The unemployment rate last month was 9.2 per cent of the labor force, up from 8.9 per cent in April and the highest since 1941, when unemployment averaged 9.8 per cent for the entire year.

Both employment and unemployment can rise at the same time as a result of a growth in the labor force—those at work or looking for jobs. That is what happened in April and May. Unemployment rose by 300,000 in May to a postwar record of 8.5 million persons. Employment was up by 320,000.

Statistics Turnaround
In the bewildering array of statistics on the employment situation, there are some that have shown a record of turning around, averably.

Julius Shiskin, commissioner of labor statistics, told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee today that the unemployment situation "continued to be extremely serious." He noted that the unemployment rate is a "lagging" indicator, improving only after output in the economy begins to expand.

At the White House, Ron Nessen, the presidential press secretary, said the May figures were "about in line with the latest administration forecast." He noted that "this kind of increase is typical of this period of bottoming out and the early phases of recovery."

Late last year and early this year, however, administration forecasts did not envisage an unemployment rate exceeding 9 per cent.

Several "hardship" measures of joblessness continued to worsen last month:

- The number out of work for 15 weeks or longer rose by 340,000 to more than 2.6 million. This figure was less than 1 million a year ago.
- The unemployment rate for married men went up again to 5.3 per cent, more than double the rate a year ago.
- The rate for heads of households—which includes some women and some single persons as well as married men—rose to 6.3 per cent, also more than double a year ago.

The index of hourly earnings rose last month by six-tenths of 1 per cent, indicating a continued slowdown in the pace of wage increases, although wages are still going up despite the high unemployment.

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 6 (NYT).—The British have voted overwhelmingly to remain in the Common Market and bring to an end a political debate that has raged here for years over the nation's role in Europe.

The results of yesterday's national referendum—the first in British history—showed that 67.2 per cent voted "yes" in favor of the market, a margin of victory of more than 2 to 1. Each of the four parts of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland—backed membership in the European Economic Community.

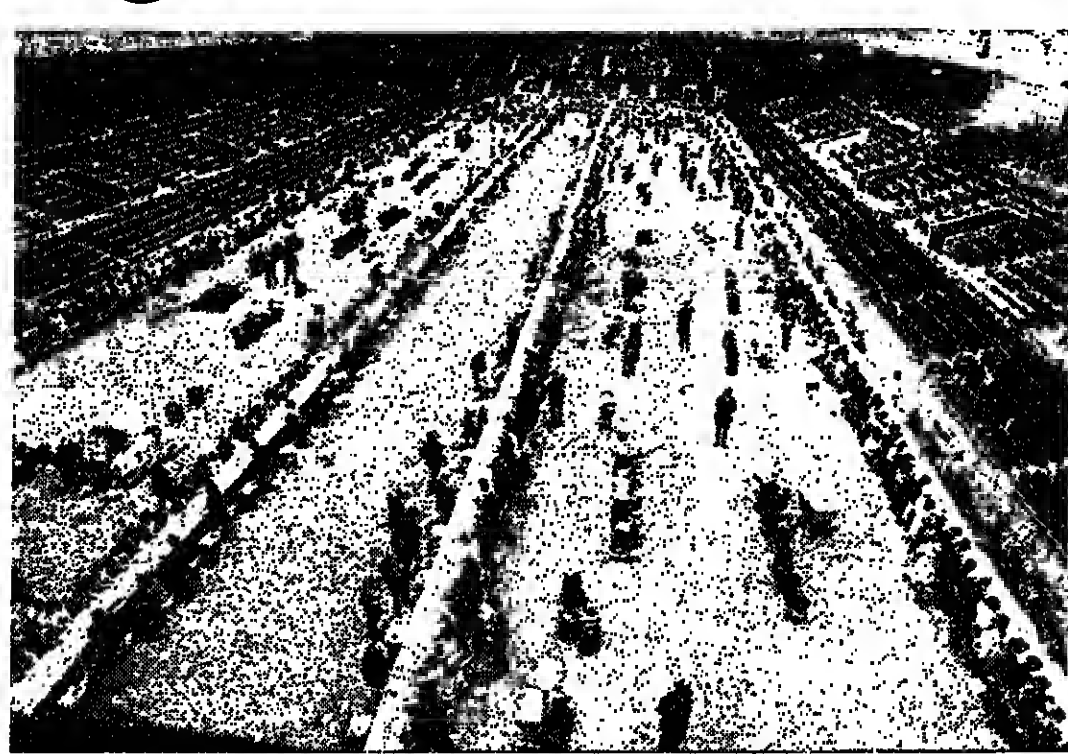
Pro-market politicians hailed the size of the margin as a major triumph and a clear sign that the British wanted to forget differences over the EEC and play a constructive role in European cooperation.

Of 63 counties and regions, the only no majorities were registered in the Shetland Islands, north of Scotland, by a margin of 6,500, and in the Outer Hebrides, off the western coast of Scotland, by a margin of 11,000. Otherwise there were votes of yes by comfortable margins.

Internal Wrangling
In a sense, the vote was the climax of more than two decades of internal wrangling in Britain over the nation's links to Europe. Twenty-five years ago, the British government refused to join the Coal and Steel Community, the forerunner of the nine-nation EEC, later said no to the market, changed its mind and joined 21.2 years ago, and then decided to rejoin the "yes" vote yesterday's referendum.

The British people, in clear and unmistakable terms, bade made their historic decision that Britain shall remain a member of the European Community. Prime Minister Harold Wilson said to a night from the steps of 10 Downing Street. "We have overwhelmingly supported the government's recommendation."

Their verdict has been given



View in Earl's Court as work is under way to count votes in the London area.

by a vote and by a majority bigger than that achieved by any government in any general election in the history of our democracy. No one in Britain, in Europe or the wider world should have any doubts about its meaning."

Mr. Wilson said that years of national argument were over and that those who fought EEC membership should now set to help solve Britain's problems and work with Europe and all nations "to meet challenges confronting the whole world."

Political Advantage
It was Mr. Wilson himself who helped spur the national argument. Sensing political advantage, he rejected the terms under which the Conservatives took

Britain into Europe in January, 1973, pledged to "renegotiate" membership, and then to put the whole issue to the country.

A rejection of his government's recommendation to the voters to remain in the EEC could well have led to his downfall. The victory, however, represents a political triumph for him, although problems within his Labor party, deeply split on the issue, are far from over.

The results also reflected a victory for the moderate forces in British politics. By voting for the EEC in such large numbers, the British were rejecting the pleas of both the extreme left and right to get out of Europe.

The victory was achieved by an unusual combination of political

forces—politicians from the Labor, Conservative and Liberal parties, including some of Mr. Wilson's most bitter opponents. An active campaigner for the EEC, for example, was Edward Heath, a former Conservative prime minister who led Britain into the EEC. He was defeated in elections last year.

Repercussions
A crucial question tonight centered on the possible repercussions of the whole campaign on the Labor party. Seven of the 23 Cabinet ministers, half the Labor party members in the House of Commons, the Labor party itself and the major trade unions had all opposed Mr. Wilson's efforts to keep Britain in the EEC.

Egypt and Israel Ready To Resume Peace Talks

Offer by Cairo

Tel Aviv Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—Egypt has informed the United States that it is ready to resume negotiations for an interim final agreement with Israel and to make concessions if Israel does.

However, well-placed informants, familiar with the content of the talks held in Salzgub early this week by President Ford and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, said that Mr. Sadat had made it clear that Egypt would still insist, as a minimum condition, that Israel withdraw from the Abu Fudeis oil field and the Mitla and Gidi Passes. All were captured in the six-day war of June, 1967.

The Cairo leader's willingness to resurrect the step-by-step approach, which U.S. officials once believed was viewed by key officials here as a significant development toward maintaining momentum in the Middle East negotiations. But the officials cautioned that it was not absolutely certain that such talks, which collapsed in March, would resume.

A Risk at Geneva
Before the Ford-Sadat meeting in Austria, the Egyptian leader had been pressing for the reconvening of the Geneva conference even though he acknowledged that it might result only in provoking a direct Arab-Israeli confrontation.

The American informants here said that in Salzgub discussions with Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Sadat agreed with their approach of a step-by-step approach of the talks. But they did not rule out going to Geneva in case the concessions that Egypt or Israel might be willing to offer did not go far enough to make another interim approach worth the risk.

Moreover, the informants said, even if another interim agreement were sought, the approach might not involve the familiar Kissinger "shuttle diplomacy." To make it easier for the two sides to make concessions that either or both could not make in March, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 6 (NYT).—Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres gave an "unqualified yes" here today on his government's readiness to resume step-by-step negotiations with Egypt for further troop withdrawals in the Sinai Desert.

Mr. Peres also said that Israel was ready to negotiate with Syria and even with the Palestine Liberation Organization "the minute it stops being what it is—an organization dedicated to the destruction of Israel."

The defense minister, who had been accused of hawkish inflexibility in recent months, also said that the Soviet Union has been "trying" so far unsuccessfully "to induce the PLO to moderate its attitude."

His statements, at a news conference and in an interview, came a day after word that Egypt has told the United States it is ready for new negotiations and will make concessions if Israel does.

Mr. Peres was here at the French government's invitation to visit the Paris International Air Show. The French, who late last year lifted their embargo on arms to Middle East "battleground countries," have been hoping to resume sales to Israel. They were cut off at the start of the 1967 war when Charles de Gaulle, then president, in principle forbade deliveries to both sides. But France continued sales to Libya, Kuwait and other Arab countries which sent the material to Egypt.

The Israeli minister said there was a "brilliant innovation" in French technology, but that it could not compete with American and Soviet military technology over the broad range of modern weaponry and could only "complement but not replace" American supplies to Israel. He refused to say what, if anything, Israel may buy from France.

Although the French invitation to Mr. Peres to come to Paris was a subtle bit of diplomacy, designed to warm somewhat the frigid relations with Israel, the government here did not go so far as to display the honors lavished on



Shimon Peres, in Paris Friday.

Arab officials in their frequent visits.

Mr. Peres spoke of Israel's willingness to continue negotiations in several contexts, including Geneva, which he called "a place, not a program." He also said, however, that "nobody is in a hurry to go back to Geneva now," and he made a distinction in the approaches that Israel prefers for Egypt and for Syria.

With Syria, he said, "I would prefer a one-jump negotiation. The territory involved is too small for a step at a time." He said that Israel would negotiate with the Syrians anywhere—Cyprus, and with any procedure, "directly, indirectly or through the good offices of the Americans."

The minister was asked about Russia's recent agreement to supply Libya with large amounts of weapons and a small nuclear reactor.

"They are sending the wrong things to the wrong place," he said, adding that he saw no danger of the reactor being used to develop atomic weapons because "the Soviet Union is a responsible country in the nuclear field."

Mr. Peres was asked about the recent visit of Soviet officials to Israel and the likelihood of renewed Soviet-Israeli relations. He said the visit "was not announced officially," but he did not deny that it occurred. He said that Israel did not break its Soviet relations, so it was not up to display the honors lavished on

Faced With Party's Threat

Portuguese Military to Allow Socialist Paper to Reappear

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, June 6 (AP).—The Socialist party tonight scored a major victory when military leaders voted to hand back the Lisbon evening newspaper, Republica, to its Socialist journalists.

Faced with a Socialist threat to resign from the government over the issue, the military's Revolutionary Council publicly aided against Republica's Communist-backed printing workers, who halted publication on May 20.

The newspaper, one of the few Portuguese dailies under Communist control, can start publishing again whenever its owners and editorial staff wish, the council said after a four-hour meeting.

No Firings Ahead
It added that the newspaper's administration would not be changed, as the pro-Communist workers had demanded, and that these workers would not be fired as the paper's administration had asked.

The announcement stipulated, however, that the press law allowing the paper to be reopened should immediately be changed because it is "inadequate in the actual context of this phase of the Portuguese revolution."

The press law forbids newspapers to influence the politics of the publication—as the pro-Communist workers attempted.

When the military government refused to uphold the press law, calling it outdated, the Socialist party threatened to withdraw its two members from the 21-man military-civilian cabinet.

Earlier today, the government announced draft laws to nationalize Portugal's public transport systems and to freeze the cash assets of anyone committing "acts intentionally damaging to the national economy."

The projected laws were expected to be approved but it was not known when.

The draft laws on the nationalization of subways, buses and trolley cars follow state takeovers of trains, airlines, banks, insurance companies and most basic industries. When the draft legislation goes into effect about three-quarters of the economy will be under state control.

A communiqué from the Cabinet said the draft law to freeze cash assets was "exceptional" and aimed at "avoiding the erosion of national wealth" but that "fundamental guarantees of justice will not be violated."

The anti-market ministers issued a joint statement, saying they accepted "the democratic tendency of the people." One or two of them, including Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the left-wing minister for industry, may be shifted by Mr. Wilson to new Cabinet posts.

In the Labor party, there were appeals to close ranks to meet the economic crisis. Its next internal crisis could come over the expected Cabinet reshuffle and pending decisions on how to deal with the economy.

Mr. Benn, who led the fight against the market and the referendum had a "great healing effect" because "it provided the minority with the opportunity to accept a majority view."

While most of the anti-market politicians were thus talking of their acceptance of the vote, a few suggested that they would continue the struggle. Enoch Powell, the right-wing rebel Conservative, said he remained "convinced that the people in this country will not be absorbed into a European state."

The results were greeted in EEC capitals with relief. Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said, "A Europe without Britain would not have been strong enough."

About 63 per cent of the United Kingdom's 40 million eligible voters voted to the polls, compared with 72 and 78 per cent in the two national elections last year. About 17.3 million voted for the market and 6.5 million voted against.

Tass Assails Result
MOSCOW, June 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union today expressed disappointment with the vote to remain in the EEC claiming that the British working class was overpowered by capitalist pressure.

The Tass news agency said, "The odds were stacked against the anti-Common Market forces." Russia saw the referendum as an opportunity for weakening a Western economic alliance.

However, the press law allowing the paper to be reopened should immediately be changed because it is "inadequate in the actual context of this phase of the Portuguese revolution."

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The report, in the weekly radio and television program guide, said the meeting would take place in the Kremlin and be televised and broadcast live throughout the country.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) in the republics of the Soviet Union take place June 15. Mr. Brezhnev represents Moscow's Laumnan region in the parliament of the Russian Federation.

He was last seen in public when he attended a reception May 9 marking the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Germany in World War II.

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Transition From Military Rule

PRG, Noting 6th Anniversary, Formally Installed in Saigon

SAIGON, June 6 (UPI)—The Provisional Revolutionary Government marked its sixth anniversary today by formally taking office in Saigon and assuming virtually all responsibility for running the nation.

President Huynh Tan Phat held a daylong series of meetings with senior officials of the PRG and called in regional administrators for a conference to coordinate the transition from military to civil authority.

Founded in the jungles of South Vietnam in 1969 as a guerrilla movement, the PRG long controlled "liberated areas" of the country before Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops captured Saigon April 30.

Since the fall of the capital, the PRG has spent most of the time formulating policy and has left government in the hands of the military.

Government Policies

As of today the PRG is expected to begin issuing directives on foreign affairs, trade, finance and the economy that will give an idea of the government's policies, now largely a mystery.

North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, in a speech to his nation's fifth People's Congress on Tuesday, said the government to South Vietnam would be "an advanced democracy" unlike the socialist system of the North.

But he did not enlarge on the description and there was no indication of exactly what he meant.

Government programs published before the surrender of Saigon and the PRG take-over said basic freedoms would be respected. Private businesses would be allowed and a foreign policy of neutralism would be followed.

No Statements

There have been no official PRG statements since the new government assumed power and most Saigonese are unaware of the actual government policies since previous regimes banned the spread of all information on the PRG.

A random poll of South Vietnamese today showed that few in Saigon knew the name of the PRG President Phat, although most were familiar with Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the PRG Advisory Council and founder of the National Liberation Front in 1960.

Mr. Tho was an early resistance leader in Saigon, following the 1954 partition of Vietnam, who quickly was forced to flee to the

jungles by the pro-American regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Mr. Tho had been a lawyer. Mr. Phat also is a Saigon native and he was an architect before he fled in the late 1950s.

Minh Was Reportedly Flown to Hanoi

By George McArthur

HONG KONG, June 6.—The last brief leader of the defunct Saigon government, Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, was secretly flown to Hanoi for "consultations" that could lead to his inclusion in the new government of South Vietnam, according to diplomatic reports filtering out of North Vietnam.

These reports are considered reliable by Western experts but they lack any official confirmation.

Gen. Minh has now returned to Saigon and is living as he has for the last eight years in the sparsely villa where he raises orchids and long maneuvered to make himself head of the "third force" in South Vietnam. While the "third force" has virtually disappeared since the collapse of the Saigon regime April 30, the inclusion of Gen. Minh in a new Communist regime would considerably enhance the conciliatory image the North is projecting with success.

Contact With PRG

Even though Gen. Minh failed in efforts to negotiate with the Communists in the final 24 hours during which he was South Vietnam's President, he is known to have been in direct contact with the PRG for a long period before Saigon's collapse. The PRG and the North Vietnamese radio have hardly mentioned him since then, although there has been much speculation that he would be "rehabilitated."

The reports from North Vietnam said that Gen. Minh was flown to Hanoi in mid-May and remained there about 10 days.

Presumably he was also reunited with his brother, Duong Van Nhut, long known to have been a member of the Viet Cong structure and reportedly a major general in the North Vietnamese Army.

Gen. Nhut elected to go with the Communists side in the old days of the war against the French while Gen. Minh stuck with the French-trained military apparatus of the Saigon side.

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PUBLIC TRIAL—Young handcuffed Saigonese being tried by people's court, was charged with throwing grenades at Provisional Revolutionary Government guards. He was found guilty and immediately executed on May 29. Photo came from Bangkok.



SAIGON CONFESSIONS—Picture shows members of political parties that were operating in South Vietnam before take-over by Provisional Revolutionary Government, writing self-confessions as they registered last week under orders of the new government.

Iran Warships Have Prominent Role

2d-Day Convoys Complete Suez Reopening

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 6 (NYT)—Two Iranian destroyers today joined three Egyptian military vessels in a convoy that sailed from Suez, at the southern end of the Suez Canal, to Ismailia, a little less than halfway through the waterway.

A second convoy, consisting of one merchant ship each from Japan, Italy, the Sudan and Pakistan, followed the military vessels.

The voyage of the two convoys today completed the ceremonial reactivation of the canal, which was reopened yesterday by two southbound convoys after being closed for exactly eight years, since the start of the Arab-Israeli six-day war.

The Iranian military vessels' participation in the canal's festive reopening was evidence of the active role that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran has carved out for his country in the canal zone affairs since the end of the October war.

Mediterranean Power

The Shah wants to establish Iran as a Mediterranean power, both economically and militarily. To this end, he has established a close relationship with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and has subscribed to an estimated \$1 billion in investments in Egypt, most of them in the area of Port Said.

Port Said is the first area of Egypt to have been declared a free-trade zone under Mr. Sadat's "open-door" policy for attracting foreign investments.

Large portraits of the Shah were displayed in the streets of Port Said yesterday along with those of Mr. Sadat. Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, the Shah's son, was prominent among the foreign dignitaries who accompanied Mr. Sadat to Port Said for the formal opening of the canal.

Iranian funding in the port city includes a low-income housing project for 4,000 families as well as industrial and maritime installations.

Nine countries sent small merchant vessels through the canal in the first two days of its resumed operations. The nations—the Soviet Union, China, Greece, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Pakistan, the Sudan and Yugoslavia—are expected to be among those making the greatest use of the canal.

After the first two days' commercial convoys complete their canal passages tomorrow, for the ensuing 10 days or so there will be one convoy daily, southbound one day, northbound the next. All traffic will be by daylight, at the beginning, Mashour Ahmed Mashour, the head of the Suez Canal Authority, has said that he wants to make the first passages "easy" to give pilots and other personnel confidence.

Before the canal closed in 1967, an average of 63 ships transited the canal daily, with convoys using two bypasses to give each other clearance and with traffic continuing through the night.

Mr. Sadat broke ground in

Suez today for the first of three tunnels that the Egyptians hope to hasten under the canal to connect the Suez with Egypt proper. The two other tunnels are planned for Ismailia and Qantara, a city halfway between Port Said and Ismailia.

Egypt hopes to spend some \$9 billion during the next five

years on the development of the canal zone, but its ability to finance the project on such a large scale is doubted by most foreign experts. However, a high official said today that funds already pledged or made available by Iran and Arab oil countries render the \$9-billion estimate realistic.

Egypt Ready for New Talks On Interim Accord With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

A new format may be devised, possibly under the umbrella of a new Geneva conference.

It is accepted by all sides that the Geneva conference on the Middle East—a parity that opened after the 1973 war but was adjourned after a brief session—will have to be reconvened eventually.

Mr. Ford has said that he favors somehow combining a step-by-step approach with a Geneva meeting.

A Geneva framework would make it easier to deal with the Israeli-Syrian front. The Israelis have opposed a new interim pact with Syria, but have said they are willing to negotiate a "final" accord.

In any event, Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger want first to explore Israel's negotiating position in talks they will hold with Premier Yitzhak Rabin next week. The President and the secretary want to determine whether there is enough bargaining room between the Egyptian and Israeli positions to make another American mediation effort worthwhile.

In particular, the United States wants to find out what it would take in the way of Egyptian concessions to get Israel to agree to withdraw its forces to the east of the strategic Mitla and Gidi Passes.

In March, the mediation efforts collapsed when Israel decided that Egyptian concessions secured by Mr. Kissinger were not sweeping enough to justify giving up the oil field and the passes.

The Israelis offered to return the oil field and half the length

of the passes for the concessions then available. This was rejected by Egypt, which insisted on the passes in their entirety as a minimum condition.

In recent weeks, Mr. Rabin has indicated that Israel, which once sought an agreement that could last as long as five to seven years, would now consider a three-to-five-year period.

The Egyptians, in the March negotiations, agreed to an indefinite period, asserting that they would be willing to sign a statement keeping the accord in force until it was superseded.

Mr. Kissinger told the Israelis he believed that the Egyptians would agree informally to let an accord stand for two years without pressing for a new pact.

The shift to a gentler tone in Israeli comments on Moscow was particularly noticeable when Mr. Ford spoke about Soviet relations with the PLO. He said Moscow supported a Palestinian national homeland on the Jordan's West Bank and in Gaza, and had been trying to exert a moderating influence on PLO extremists.

Mr. Ford's words appeared aimed at creating an improved atmosphere for substantive new exchanges. He repeated the frequent Israeli call for "fact-to-face" meetings with Arab leaders and the reservation that "words" about peace must be "translated into deeds" before Israel would feel assured.

But, he added, "words of peace are better than words of war."

Cosmonauts Run Tests in Space

MOSCOW, June 6 (Reuters).

Two Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk and civilian engineer Vitaly Sevast'yanov, today spent their 13th day in space checking their blood circulation and the operation of their hearts in weightlessness, Tass reported.

The press agency said the two men ran the tests after an easy day yesterday, spent tuning up the scientific equipment on board their 19-ton Soyuz-4 space station and doing routine housework—and a good night's sleep.

The station's systems were reported to be functioning normally and both men were feeling well.

Welcomed by New Neighbors

Vietnam Family Launches U.S. Life

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CAMAS, Wash., June 6 (NYT)—Not long ago a southsayer in South Vietnam told Nguyen Dinh Tri that he would have 10 more years of wealth in his life, but that he must keep his moustache to insure the prediction's validity.

Mr. Tri, who was an affluent construction contractor, kept the moustache. And now he has lost everything he owned.

But the South Vietnamese refugee, one of the first released from refugee camps by U.S. officials to begin the difficult resettlement process, is well on his way to forging a new life in this country. His initial success and minor difficulties so far may provide some encouragement and valuable lessons, to more than 100,000 other refugees who will be experiencing much the same transition in the weeks and months ahead.

First Few Days

In his first few days here in southwestern Washington state Mr. Tri, once a member of the nationalist Viet Minh, has already enrolled to pay Social Security, purchased a used car, earned a driver's license, paid courtesy calls on his new neighbors and secured employment in a woolen mill for his sister, his wife, his oldest son and himself.

The other night he worked overtime and still did his English lessons. And this week he will open a bank account for his family. "We try," he said, "every day we try. We are tired. But we try."

So far, the members of the Tri family have impressed neighbors with their confidence, their manners and their quiet determination to succeed. For instance, Mrs. Louis Rice recently interrupted preparations for her husband's funeral to leave a sack of groceries with her new neighbors.

That night all 13 members of the Tri family trooped over to the Rice home to express their gratitude and condolences in the best English they could muster. Mrs. Rice cried.

Each afternoon after work and each evening after dinner the entire Tri family, from 4-year-old Tram on up to 81-year-old grandpa Le, studies English (the new word "Yo-Yo" aroused gales

of giggles the other night around a table for several hours using books, newspapers, dictionaries, Bibles and even magazine labels.

Eagerness to Learn

The family's eagerness to learn and their presence in this quiet paper mill community of 6,000 up the Columbia River from Portland has prompted dozens of local residents to stop by, to telephone good wishes and to spontaneously offer a wide variety of aid from clothing to cabbage. In some of the clothes, allegedly outgrown by American children, the Tri have found brand new price tags.

"I think they will work out fine," said Glenn Farrell, a merchant whose grandparents emigrated there from Ireland and Switzerland.

Which is not to say that the first days of life in the United States have been simple. It has been an uneasy time for the family, filled with concern, surprises, brief bewilderments and many unknowns. A pop-out ice cube tray without handles can be a puzzle when first encountered. The driveway has been talked of strange things such as "shoulders" on the road.

There are many more difficult hurdles ahead. What will be the town's reaction, for instance, when Mr. Tri's two sisters and his brother-in-law and their families, a total of 30 more persons, arrive here? What will the Tri children think when they learn that many American children have their own bedrooms and do not share quarters with four sisters? Or when the traditional and unquestioned Vietnamese family hierarchy is challenged by teen-age pressures?

For now, those worries seem distant. Of more immediate concern is the search for new living quarters in Camas. The Tri family has been sharing the six rooms and one bathroom in the home of the James Collinses, a young couple the is 34, she is 32, who just one month ago welcomed their first two children—twins left at a Catholic orphanage in Saigon last winter.

Mr. Collins volunteered his home to refugees through the Catholic Relief Services, which flew the family here from southern California last month. It is providing \$30 a day in financial aid for the first few weeks.

"You'd think it would be terribly crowded with 17 people here," said Mr. Collins, a former Navy Seabee who spent 18 months in

Vietnam. "But it's worked out beautifully."

The Tri's have noted what time the Collinses bathed the babies, and shower, and the bathroom somehow always free then. Meals, prepared Vietnamese-style are cooked by the Tri's. When Mrs. Collins is at work as a typewriter in a nearby city and when her husband is away managing the six modern homes they rent out, the Tri children satisfactorily care for the babies.

Laundry Done

And when Colleen Collins goes to do the laundry, she finds it done and folded already.

As Mr. Tri whispered confidentially, "They do so much for us. We must avoid how you say imposing on them. I hope some day I can help people like they help us."

The help has been abundant and from many persons. Mr. Tri notes each gesture of a pad of paper for later repayment, perhaps by a big party. Marcy Morris slipped Mr. Tri \$5 when she learned he had given up his cherished beer house rent free, which Mr. Tri will accept if he cannot find one by himself.

Dr. Thomas Williams is providing free dental care. An someone else found a Buddhist temple in Portland, Ore.

Mr. Tri's father has been using a little table covered with fresh flowers as an altar.

At work last week one woman noticed that Mr. Tri's wife had difficulty seeing. That afternoon she took her to an eye doctor and paid the \$11 bill for glasses.

The Tri's got no special him treatment at the nearby Pendleton Woolen Mill. "These jobs were going begging because we can't get \$85 a week no unemployment," said Bob Smith, the person manager. The Tri's new car about \$340 an hour each.

Permanent Camps

ANNVILLE, Pa., June 6 (AP)—It is possible, although not probable, that permanent camps will be needed for refugees from India, China and other areas.

Mr. Weinberger made the comment as he toured the refugee camp at Fort Indiantown Gap. "It may have come to that, but we certainly don't want it to," he said. "We hope to be able to place all these people."

Austerity Aim Of New Drive In Argentina

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (WP)—In what Argentina's new Economy Minister, Celestino Rodrigo, promised would be the first of a series of "necessarily severe" austerity measures, the government has devalued the peso by 50 per cent and more than doubled the sale price of gasoline.

The announcement Wednesday night by Mr. Rodrigo was greeted yesterday morning by a brief strike by taxi drivers. But President Isabel Peron's government was already handing out new fare lists and by mid-morning the cabs were back in service at more than double their previous rates.

The devaluation lowers the peso from 15 to the dollar to 30 for the common rate, with the commercial rate lowered from 10 to 25 to the dollar. The measure brings the peso closer to the international rate, which reached 50 to the dollar on Monday morning.

It was the second devaluation in three months. The first, on March 4, changed the peso's value from 9 to 15 for a dollar.

High Gasoline Cost

Standard gasoline rose yesterday from about \$1.28 a gallon at the old rate to \$1.80 at the new rate. But Mr. Rodrigo said it did not have access to dollars, and their cost in effect more than doubled when quoted in pesos.

At the same time, state electric rates went up 50 per cent for domestic consumers and 75 per cent for industrial consumers.

The price rises came just as the regular wage talks between government, business and labor seem to have ground to a halt without agreement. Workers had been asking for across-the-board salary increases of more than 50 per cent to compensate for prices which have risen 90 per cent in the last 12 months.

However, sources close to the talks report that Mr. Rodrigo, 60, refused to authorize more than a 30 per cent increase.

The first reaction to Mr. Rodrigo's announcement was mixed.

Russian Rejects Japan Fish Curb

TOKYO, June 6 (AP)—Soviet Fisheries Minister Alexander Ikhov today rejected a Japanese request that the Soviet Union limit its fishing operations that come within 12 miles of Japanese coasts, officials said.

Mr. Ikhov, who came to Tokyo Monday for a week's visit, met Premier Takeo Miki and reportedly told him that the Soviet Union could not agree to the Japanese request because Japan does not claim a 12-mile limit. Japanese fishermen complained that about \$1 million damage had been done to their nets and equipment, beyond Japan's three-mile territorial limit by a large Soviet fishing fleet earlier this year.

Secret Northrop Memo Bares Consultant's 'Access' to Bonn

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT)—The Washington consultant to whom the Northrop Corp. gave a 15-year, \$100,000-a-year contract to investigate the German government's "know a damn thing about an airplane except the nose and the tail."

But, according to a confidential report of auditors retained by Northrop, he knew the West German government very well. He made cash payments to get "certain things" done by people who were "in the type who would not want their names associated with Northrop," and he was instrumental in setting up an independent corporation that apparently sought to reward foreign nationals for promoting Northrop sales.

The Northrop-related activities of the consultant, Frank DeFrancis, operator of a one-man law practice, are portrayed in a report by Ernst & Ernst, Northrop's accounting firm. The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations is investigating Northrop affairs as part of its probe of overseas practices of American firms.

Much of the accountants' report has been disclosed previously, but Northrop requested and was granted confidential treatment, by the probers, of its Section 4, which deals largely with overseas payments. A copy of the section has been made available to The New York Times.

'Better Access'

According to a Northrop executive's statement in the report, Mr. DeFrancis was hired by the aircraft-manufacturing firm "to fill a requirement for better access to and knowledge about the policy levels within the German government."

"The need for this coverage became clear," the executive continued, "when I was visited by a high official of the German defense department, accompanied by a member of the U.S. State Department, and they informed me that investigations in Germany on their procurement practices had indicated that Northrop was being put at a disadvantage against other American competitors through illegal activities and influence on the part of others. The purpose of the visit was to insure me that they had complete evidence of this keeping of Northrop from obtaining business."

The executive went on to praise Mr. DeFrancis' "combination of capabilities"—his "knowledge of the U.S. government, especially the Congress," and his "ability to understand Germany and the European countries."

According to the report, Mr. DeFrancis, a Georgetown University law graduate, has been legal counsel to the West German Embassy here for 20 years. The report said that in an interview with the auditors he

stated that "the minister of Finance, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of West Germany had given him representation of Northrop's 'oral' clearances."

Mr. DeFrancis is said in the report to have told the auditors that he had never made any political contributions for Northrop and that "he had not made any payments at Northrop's direction." But he acknowledged that he had made "certain cash payments" after clearing them with Thomas Jones, chairman of the board and president of Northrop. According to the report, Mr. DeFrancis said that "he had no time to time employed people to do certain things for which made cash payments for the services. He said that these people were of the type who would not want their names associated with Northrop and that this of procedure facilitated utilizing their services."

The report said the attorney also acknowledged receiving \$1,000 in 1972 from James Alfred Northrop vice-president who since retired, after asking \$50,000. The report said Mr. DeFrancis implied that part of the money was to be used to "play" for Northrop's "protection." John Blandford, a Washington consultant who until 1974 was chief counsel for the House Armed Services Committee

Mr. Blandford was given a five-year contract with General Services Administration, an charter company of which Mr. DeFrancis was board chairman. Reached yesterday, Mr. Blandford said he did not know if he was representing Northrop.

Border Fighting Erupts Between Mali, Upper Volta

DAKAR, Senegal, June 6 (AP)—Border fighting between Mali and Upper Volta has broken out again between the West African states of Mali and Upper Volta.

Mali's neighbor, Guinea, has broadcast heard here yesterday appealed to both sides to a halt to hostilities and evict troops immediately from contested zones so that a conference could be convened to end the problem.

No details of the fighting given, but the Guinean state spoke of "extremely grave" and "tragically illustrate" new upsurge in the conflict. "There were clashes at Gbema over the ownership of a mile stretch of the Balli near Djibo in Upper Volta," an arbitration commission in Guinea, Togo, Niger and Senegal was formed to try to settle the problem.

Heads of Cyprus Communities Agree to Continue Their Talks

VIENNA, June 6 (AP)—UN-sponsored talks between Turkish and Greek Cypriots continued here today with their representatives agreeing to meet again tomorrow.

A communiqué issued after the second day of talks here described the sessions between Rauf Denkash of the Turkish community and Glafkos Clerides of the Greek community as having been held in a "friendly but frank atmosphere" and that "aspects of the Cyprus problem" were discussed.

Tomorrow's meeting was scheduled to give the two sides "time for consultations," the communiqué read by a UN representative said.

The UN spokesman said that it could be assumed that during today's talks some questions arose that made consultations necessary. He did not disclose what these questions were.

Sources said, however, that a referendum scheduled to be held Sunday in the Turkish-controlled northern part of Cyprus was not discussed. The referendum is to decide on a constitution for the area as a separate state.

Before the start of the talks, Mr. Clerides said that should the Turkish side maintain its intentions and hold the referendum he would have no other choice but to walk out of the conference.

Mr. Denkash insisted that the referendum would be held as planned.

In Nicosia, the Cyprus government announced today its conditional acceptance of a Turkish-Cypriot plan for a joint transitional government.

Mr. Denkash made the proposal yesterday in Vienna. He suggested the formation of a transitional government to im-

clude representatives from both communities on the island pending a final settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Constitutional Status

A spokesman for the Greek-Cypriot-controlled Cyprus government said that Mr. Denkash's proposal would be accepted "provided it involves a return to the constitutional status of joint administration of the island by the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities."

The Turkish Cypriots withdrew from the joint administration after the outbreak of intercommunal fighting in December, 1963.

Last February, the Turkish Cypriots unilaterally proclaimed a separate Turkish-Cypriot state in the northern 40 per cent of the island overrun by the Turkish Army last July.

Spain Sentences 5 Terrorists to Varied Terms

BURGOS, Spain, June 6 (AP)—A closed-door military court yesterday sentenced five Basques, among them a Catholic priest, allegedly members of the Basque separatist movement, to jail for terms ranging from 6 to 23 years on terrorism charges the military commander's office here said.

The defendants were accused of blowing up a car agency in San Sebastian 18 months ago.

Ignacio Garmendia, a bank clerk, and Juan Maria Zubero, a student, both 19, received 23 years. Two other students, Inigo Alain and Jose Arrieta, both 21, got eight and six years respectively. A monk, the Rev. Juan Bautista Lasa, was sentenced to 12 years and a day for illegal possession of explosives.

1 Dead in French Blast

BIARRITZ, France, June 6 (AP)—One man was killed and two others were injured early today after they had planted an explosive device at a Spanish Basque refuge in central Biarritz. One of the injured men was captured and was being treated in a hospital, but the second died.

To Paris, an explosion damaged the entrance of a building housing the Spanish Committee for Information and Solidarity. Mineographed flyers found at the scene warned "Mardets that their terrorism must be paid for."

Lights Out in Leningrad

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI)—Leningrad's streets lights will be off for the next 40 days while the daylight lasts nearly all night, Pravda said today.

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News Analysis

Washington Mulls Pros, Cons
And Why of Assassinations

By Clifton Daniel

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT). For two decades, assassinations of alleged assassinations—by secret agents have been a jett for movie scenarios and kilt party gossip here. Now, the new atmosphere after de and Watergate, they have deen become front page news.

Washington officials and former cials have a variety of theo- The most prevalent theory,

and perhaps the fundamental one, is that exposing the dirty tricks of the CIA is simply a reaction to the Watergate scandal and the traumatic Vietnam war.

Some say that there has been a revival of morality in Washington—or, to say the least, morality has become politically more fashionable. It is perceived as a vote-getter.

In such an atmosphere, actions that during World War II and the cold war might have been viewed with equanimity or indifference or even applauded are now regarded by many as unworthy of a democracy.

One of those who is prominently involved now in investigating the CIA recalls the historical sequence this way: In World War II, Americans were so incensed by Hitler's methods that, when the United States became involved, it fought Hitler on his own terms and with his own techniques.

Some of those techniques, such as subversion, were later applied in the struggle against Communism, which became the postwar obsession of the United States.

Finally, as has been acknowledged by the CIA itself, some of the techniques so long used abroad were improperly employed at home against Vietnam war dissidents and other citizens.

"When we found an American president [Nixon] employing these [intelligence] people and using them for his own political purposes, we began to realize we were endangering our own society."

That was a comment yesterday by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate select committee investigating the CIA and other components of the intelligence community.

It was not a question of how many transgressions the CIA committed in the United States, Sen. Church added, but it was a question of the nature of the deed.

Reportedly, a quarter of the report of the Rockefeller Commission inquiry on the CIA is devoted to assassinations, although it was never intended that the commission would deal with anything but allegations of improper CIA activities inside the United States.

One of President Ford's aims in deciding on the commission's terms of reference and its membership was to insure that the embarrassing subject of political murders abroad would not be explored and that the CIA's effectiveness would not be impaired.

A Last Resort
While people generally may not approve of assassinations, some would not rule out assassinations as a last resort in a desperate situation.

"If somebody had knocked off Hitler in 1936 or 1937," Nicholas Katzenbach, former attorney general of the United States, remarked yesterday, "I think it would have been a big help."

However, Mr. Katzenbach said he questioned whether the United States itself should engage in assassinations because of the peculiar vulnerability of its own presidents.

A foreign diplomat, obviously disapproving of the American penchant for self-flagellation, expressed the opinion that the less assassinations were talked about the better it would be.

The Jews who rely on the payments are also usually the most outspoken in their activism and criticism of the Soviet regime.

As the system now works, gifts are sent to the nation's bank for foreign trade, the only organization allowed to deal in "hard" foreign currency.

The recipient is then summoned and offered a choice of receiving Russian rubles at the official exchange rate or valuable "hard currency" coupons which admit shoppers to special stores selling Western goods.

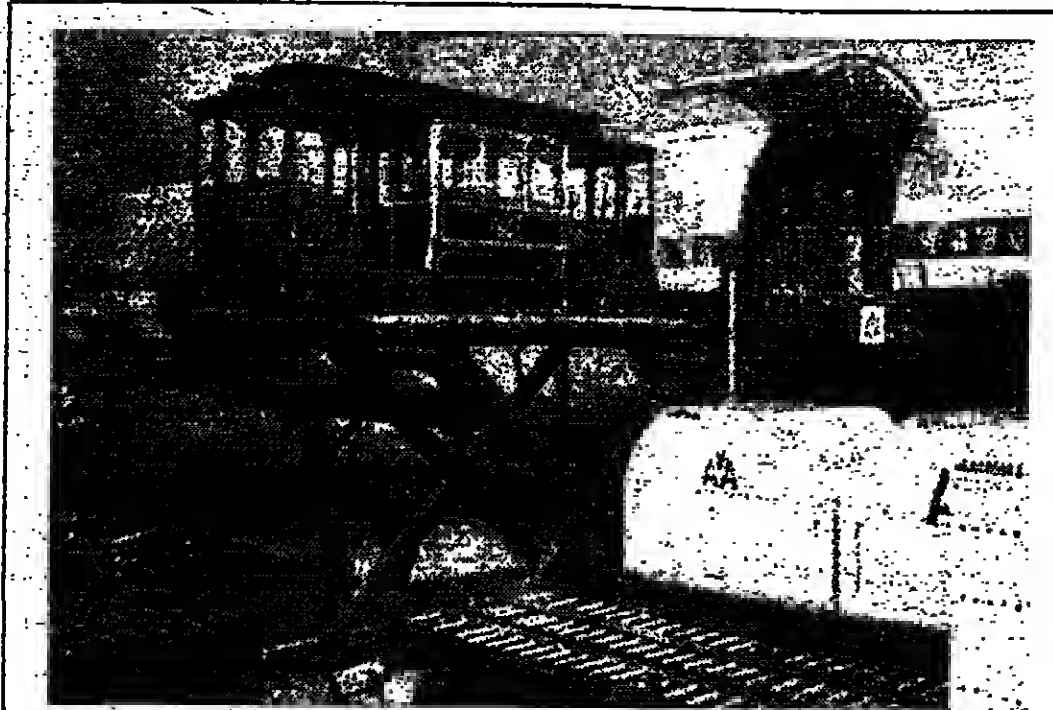
The coupons are considered highly valuable because they can be converted, by legal method or black market, for about eight times as many rubles. Nearly all Jews choose this course.

But the bank charges 35 percent of the original amount to make the transaction. The new tax will be applied in addition to this amount.

A diplomat speculated that the move may be designed to discourage foreign groups from supporting outgroup government critics.

Soviet press accounts of the gift practice often have referred to it as "Zionist blackmail." Soviet

According to Western diplomats, a bulk of the foreign currency reaching individuals from abroad is sent as gifts either



A HISTORICAL TRIP—An original San Francisco cable car being loaded aboard a flight for New York last week. It will be part of "Americana '75," a Bicentennial event to be held on June 15 on 52d Street which will be closed off from Broadway to Third Ave. There will be historical presentations and displays, arts and crafts exhibits and other events depicting 200 years of American history.

Helicopter
Forced Into
Movie Role

JACKSON, Mich., June 6 (AP)—A hijacked helicopter swooped into the prison yard at Southern Michigan Prison today and carried off an inmate authorities said.

The escapee was Dale Remling, 48, who was serving a 6-to-10-year term for obtaining money under false pretenses. State police said after the helicopter flew away from the prison it landed at a point about 15 miles north, where the fugitive and the hijacker fled in a car.

The escape came three days after the movie "Breakout" played at the prison. Starring Charles Bronson, it is based on the use of a helicopter in a Mexican prison escape.

Missile Curb a Gesture to Russia

Senate Bars Proposed Cuts,
Votes \$30.3 Billion for Arms

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—The Senate passed a \$30.3-billion military weapons authorization bill today after turning back all attempts at budget cutting by critics of Pentagon spending.

The final vote was 77 to 6, sending the bill to a conference with the House, which has approved a \$32-billion authorization. In 11-hour sessions, the Senate agreed to open the military service academies to women and to extend special authority for military credit sales to Israel. It also voted to prohibit future testing of a missile which can be guided right up to the end of its flight, unless Russia tests such a missile.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said that this measure would not prevent the United

States from conducting research for the missile, which he said was about five years away from testing.

He said, however, that the measure would be a sign to the Soviet Union that the United States was not striving to achieve a first-strike capability, thus easing the need for the Russians to seek a similar capability.

Sen. Humphrey and other defense critics had failed earlier in efforts to cut out research money in the defense budget for other programs designed to improve the accuracy and potential of U.S. missiles.

Sen. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and floor manager of the bill which sets defense spending ceilings for the next 15 months, termed the vote on the arms bill a "smashing victory for a strong defense."

Sen. Stennis said that the votes which led to the defeat of nearly every amendment aimed at cutting defense spending carry "the message that the American people as a whole do not want to be caught short in the field of military preparedness. They also carry a message to the world that the Senate feels that this is no time to weaken our defense posture."

For liberal budget-cutters, the debate has been a frustrating experience. They had thought they would have a better chance this year than ever before to slash what they regard as marginally useful but costly military gadgetry.

However, fears by many senators that the United States might seem to be withdrawing into isolationism in the wake of its Indochina experiences have helped Sen. Stennis beat back all major amendments.

On a 58-to-38 vote, the Senate yesterday rejected an amendment by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., to wipe out \$400.5 million approved by the committee for production of six new units of the Airborne Warning and Control System—an airborne radar warning device mounted in a Boeing 707 that is capable of tracking low-flying planes normally missed by conventional radar and of tracking ships and ground units.

But his amendment to kill the production funds for the system lost by a vote of 58 to 38. Also beaten yesterday by the vote was an amendment by Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, to cut the level of the U.S. armed forces by about 200,000 overseas troops by Sept. 30, 1976, to save funds and reduce the level of forces.

The Senate also refused to halt development of the new super-sonic B-1 bomber as an amendment by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to eliminate \$735 million for the fourth prototype B-1 bomber failed on a vote of 57 to 32.

Hiss Suing U.S.
To Air Evidence
NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—Alger Hiss, 71, sued the U.S. government yesterday to force disclosure of still-secret evidence that he said may vindicate him and prove that he never spied for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hiss said that one of the Watergate tapes—a conversation between former President Richard Nixon and White House counsel John Dean—backs up his claim that a typewriter that the government charged he had used to produce incriminating documents was actually an FBI plant.

He was sentenced in 1950 to five years in jail for perjury.

USAID Decides
To Give Laotians
Severance Bonus
VIENTIANE, Laos, June 6 (AP).—American officials, "negotiating under pressure," signed an agreement today with Pathet Lao-backed protesters to give three months' extra severance pay demanded for 3,700 Laotian USAID employees.

The agreement adds about \$500,000 in expenses involved in closing down the U.S. Agency for International Development in Laos. An official said funds still remain in the USAID bank account for the severance pay bonus. An American official said, "I don't mind seeing our employees get the extra money. They'll need it after USAID closes down after June 30."

The agreement came after a daylong negotiating session that had at times involved quibbling over wording, officials said. No Laotian workers had been paid because of the severance pay impasse. Last month the employees were given a \$35 advance to keep them going.

F-4s Leave Taiwan
TAIPEI, June 6 (UPI).—The last squadron of U.S. F-4 Phantom fighters has been withdrawn from Taiwan, reducing the U.S. military strength on the island to 4,000 men, a spokesman said today.

Korff Asserts
Nixon Admits
To Cover-UpEx-President Related
'Complicity' to Rabbi

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Rabbi Baruch Korff, who resigned May 28 as head of the fund to pay former President Richard Nixon's legal debts, says Mr. Nixon had admitted to him "his complicity in the cover-up" of the Watergate affair.

Even so, Rabbi Korff says, he does not believe Mr. Nixon should have been "brought to justice" for that complicity. The Rabbi said he did not believe presidents were accountable to the same laws as private citizens.

"Some are more equal than others," he said in an interview. He cited recent reports of various clandestine activities of the CIA and National Security Agency that, he said, "are under the control of only one man—the president of the United States of America."

Diminishes Watergate Weight
Compared to the carrying out of illegal activities by the CIA under presidential direction, Rabbi Korff said, "Watergate is somewhat inconsequential."

"If you want an angel as president, we would not be the country we are," he added.

Rabbi Korff's report that Mr. Nixon admitted "his complicity in the cover-up" appeared to go beyond what the former president had said himself.

On Aug. 5, in releasing the June 23, 1973, White House tape transcript indicating he knew of and had discussed the cover-up six days after the Watergate break-in, Mr. Nixon said only that he had committed "a serious act of omission" in not reporting what he had learned of the cover-up at that time.

Rabbi Korff said he had stepped aside as head of the Nixon legal fund, while remaining on its board of \$100,000 of the goal of \$400,000 to fight the constitutional issue of ownership of presidential papers and tapes had been raised and pledges had been made for the rest.

House Democrats
Steer Two Bills
That Face Veto

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—House Democrats engineered passage yesterday of two more bills that face almost certain presidential vetoes.

House Democrats failed Wednesday to override President Ford's veto of the \$5.3 billion emergency job appropriation bill to provide 900,000 government-financed jobs.

One of the bills passed yesterday would expand from 5 to 15 days the amount of time allowed Congress to block any removal by the President of oil price controls. The bill, passed by a vote of 230 to 151, now goes to conference with the Senate, which has approved similar legislation.

The second measure is one of several Democratic proposals designed to stimulate the economy. It would provide housing subsidies in an effort to help the construction industry. The bill, which has been approved by a House-Senate Conference Committee, was passed by a vote of 263 to 155. After Senate approval, which is assured, the bill will be sent to the President.

Jet Linked to Vesco
Ruled U.S. Property

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 6 (AP).—A \$1-million executive jet allegedly used to run illegal jets to fugitive financier Robert Vesco in Costa Rica has become the property of the U.S. government.

U.S. District Court Judge Adrian Spears ruled this week that the government "had established probable cause for seizure and forfeiture of the aircraft because the plane was used to export or remove arms and ammunition of war" from the United States. Customs agents seized the plane Aug. 21 at an airport here.

Assad to Visit Jordan

AMMAN, June 6 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will visit Jordan next Tuesday, at the invitation of King Hussein, the court announced.

Only 16 of 38 Senate Republicans
Now Willing to Back Ford in 1976

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—Only 16 of 38 Republican senators have agreed to sign a resolution supporting President Ford for nomination and election in 1976.

The document, circulated by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, encountered unexpected resistance. A number of Republican senators criticized the timing of the action. Typical of the objections was one by Sen. Bill Brock of Tennessee, who called the move "way premature." "The time to do this would be early next year when we have a clear idea of what's going to happen," Sen. Brock said.

The document was intended as an answer to the statement by a group of 20 conservatives, including three senators, who Monday called for "an open convention" for both the presidential and vice-presidential nominations in 1976.

Failure Viewed as Conservative Boost
A number of senators said privately that this countermove failed badly and wound up giving credence to the conservatives and the prospective candidacy of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

However, Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin of Michigan, who helped Sen. Scott and Sen. Stevens circulate the Ford letter at a Republican policy luncheon Tuesday, said that "those who support Ford ought to get out and get going, and this is kind of the beginning of that."

But the result of the survey was so disappointing that Sen. Scott declined to release the list or to say if it would be made public. White House political strategists said they had no prior knowledge of the Scott-Stevens effort on the President's behalf.

Study Shows Damaged Cells
Recover When Smoker Quits

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—Further evidence that, from a health standpoint, it is never too late to quit cigarette smoking has been presented here by a New Jersey pathologist. He found that in former smokers the cells that line the bronchial tubes—where smoking-caused lung cancers arise—recover from smoke-inflamed damage.

The pathologist, Dr. Oscar Auerbach of the Veterans Administration hospital in East Orange, told the World Conference on Smoking and Health that "persons who have smoked cigarettes for many years sometimes express the opinion that the harm has already been done and that they might as well continue to smoke."

"The evidence is completely contrary to that point of view," said Dr. Auerbach, who was a member of the research team that found the first evidence in experimental animals—beagles—that cigarette smoking could cause lung cancer. "Cigarette smokers who give up the habit thereby reduce their risk of acquiring lung cancer," he added.

Earlier studies of the risk that people face of developing lung cancer have shown that even after as little as a year after stopping smoking the risk of

developing the disease declines, and after six to 10 years the former smokers' risk of lung cancer is nearly as low as that faced by people who had never smoked.

Similarly, a decade after stopping smoking, the risk of dying from cardiovascular disease declines to the level of the non-smoker. And obstructions in the small air passages in the lungs, which render smokers especially susceptible to chronic bronchitis and emphysema, are also reversed after smoking has been stopped.

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Congress and Oil Conservation

When the energy conservation bill comes to the floor of the House next week, it will force an issue that is essentially very simple: Does Congress intend to pass any legislation at all this year to hold down American oil consumption? The alternative is also a simple one: To leave the initiative with the oil-exporting countries of the Persian Gulf, which are already talking about another increase in the fall.

The Energy Conservation Bill, as it emerges from several months of fierce debate within the House Ways and Means Committee, is an extremely complex piece of legislation. It is a tax bill, but a tax bill of the peculiarly intricate sort designed to use the revenue mechanism to change national habits. A great deal of the debate will doubtless turn on technical points of the most esoteric character, but it is important not to get sidetracked into the minutiae. The central question will be whether to do something or to do nothing. If this bill does not pass Congress this summer, it is highly unlikely that any serious legislation on this urgent subject will be enacted this year—and next year, with a presidential campaign running, the likelihood will be even dimmer.

The bill is markedly superior to the program that President Ford proposed last January. Mr. Ford called essentially for a large and sudden increase in the domestic price of oil. The Ways and Means Committee's bill would take effect much more slowly. It can be argued that it operates, in fact, too slowly. But any change in national fuel policy is going to constitute a further shock to an economy now in the trough of an extremely severe recession, and the wisest course is to make haste slowly.

The most significant part of this bill is the quotas that it would impose on American oil imports. It would be a clear commitment not to embark on the steadily rising curve of imports that—in the absence of legislation—will shortly begin. Consumers need to be aware that this kind of protection is not free. If demand for foreign oil rises above the quota, importers will have to bid for the right to bring it in. The price that they bid for those import rights would be passed on to all Americans. In effect, consumers will collectively set the size of this tax by their ability—or lack of it—to cut voluntarily the rate at which they burn fuel.

President Ford's program would have raised the prices of all oil products indiscriminately. The House bill would tilt toward heavier effects on gasoline and industrial fuels, to the benefit of home heating oil and fuel for electric power generators. In addition, the bill would put a tax on automobile manufacturers whose cars' mileage, on the average, falls below a national standard. In general, the bill attempts to focus its impact far more carefully and specifically than the President's plan did.

It also needs to be said that the House bill has a number of defects, some of them important. It would pour billions of dollars in tax revenues into a trust fund for energy development. Earmarked funds are bad in principle, and foster grossly inefficient spending. The bill contains a variety of tax write-offs, well intentioned but intolerably inefficient as a means of encouraging conservation. The sanctions against wasteful cars are badly drawn, and require amendment.

None of the choices here are easy ones, for the House or for the country. The committee's report on this bill is as useful and concise a summary of the energy dilemma as anyone has yet written. The various dissents that committee members have added to it summarize accurately the national debate as it now stands. Painful dislocations are inevitable. The only question worth discussing is how to apportion the burden.

This country does not have unlimited time to make up its collective mind. The Iranian government has given a series of warnings over the past month of further large increases in the price of their oil. With each successive announcement, the increases become larger. Even the Saudi Arabian government, which usually likes to present itself as the conservative in the parade upward, is hinting publicly at another jolt soon to come. Late last year the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC—promised a nine months' freeze. But it is not only the expiration of the freeze that brings talk of higher prices. Interesting things have been happening, it seems, in world oil markets.

Through the winter world oil consumption dropped steadily, forcing OPEC's members to cut their production (and revenues) deeper and deeper. Some of them were getting visibly edgy, particularly since they were finding it easier to spend their new wealth than they had expected. But over the spring, the beginnings of economic recovery in Europe and Japan evidently began to lift demand a bit. Current figures indicate, very tentatively, that worldwide demand may once again—even at the current drastic prices—be slightly outrunning production. The industrial nations, including this one, seem to be building a seller's market in oil again. For Congress, it is a tight schedule. One way or another, it is going to have to come to a decision on the House bill this summer. The OPEC price freeze expires in September, and a failure to act will be perceived in the Persian Gulf as the clearest possible invitation to massively higher prices.

The moral to the story is obvious: If a large and rich nation cannot pull itself together to protect its own interests, it can hardly expect sympathy—or respect—from the small and ambitious countries of the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misstep by Mr. Vorster

For months, South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster has worked assiduously to improve his country's international standing by removing some of the trappings of racial apartheid and to build détente with black African governments by helping to advance a solution in Rhodesia. But by one incredibly shortsighted act, his government has now forfeited much of the credit it has earned with the world community.

Using one of its many draconian "security" laws, the government has declared the Christian Institute of South Africa an "affected" organization, cutting off its financial support from abroad and threatening thereby to cripple its programs of research and community development. The parliamentary commission report, on which the government based its action, was a ludicrous compound of guilt by innuendo and guilt by association.

Despite the institute's steadfast rejection of violence, the commission accused it of supporting violent and radical change and termed its activities a danger to the state. It was taxed with promoting the African aims of the World Council of Churches. And it was said to draw its ideological concepts from Karl Marx, Herbert Marcuse and Stokely Carmichael—preposterous charges against the institute's gentle director, Dr. Beyers Naude.

What is true is that Dr. Naude and his colleagues have fought the vicissitudes of apartheid with courage and tenacity, warning that the violence they deplore will become reality one day if peaceful progress towards racial justice is blocked. Prime Minister Vorster would do well to heed the warning of Dutch Reformed Church leaders that the commission report is a "disaster for" South Africa and its détente policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Suez Canal Reopens

The opening of the Suez Canal must be warmly welcomed for the contribution it will make to peace, commerce and the prosperity of Egypt. It is an act of courage by President Sadat, who is demonstrating his desire for peace and his faith in the possibility of maintaining it before a formal settlement has been reached. The only critics are those who give overriding importance to one of the side effects, which is that the Soviet Navy will now have much easier access to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. This is a serious matter which was deeply debated

in Washington, but it does not outweigh the advantages of opening the canal.

Clearly the Russians do gain a significant advantage... in recent years they have been steadily transforming their navy from a coastal defense force to a powerful long arm that can project Soviet power in almost all parts of the world. This is a new development for a country that has hitherto seen itself primarily as a land power. It reflects a determination to become a world power capable of meeting the Americans on at least equal terms. The opening of the canal will give a boost to these endeavors.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 7, 1900

PARIS—The outbreak of the Boxer troubles in China is becoming more serious, not on account of the disturbances themselves, but because of the international complications which may arise from them. The Boxers now control a great deal of territory and already there is talk of foreign intervention. It is believed that Japan and the United States are not happy at all about Russia's intent to intervene.

Fifty Years Ago

June 7, 1925

JOLIET, Ill.—Richard Loeb, who with Nathan Leopold, his University of Chicago oaf, murdered young "Bobbie" Franks last year to experience an "intellectual thrill," is strapped to his bed in the State Penitentiary here, raving and delirious. It is remembered that Clarence Darrow, the noted attorney who defended the slayers, predicted that Loeb would definitely end his career as a raving maniac.



'He Has a Jobs Program, If You Happen to Be in the Right Line of Work.'

Judo Politics in England

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—There has never been an argument as to whether this week's referendum on British membership in the Common Market was constitutional or not because there is no written English constitution, only an immense body of law relating to government. Nothing can be declared unconstitutional, only illegal.

Consequently, although referenda for political purposes have not before been tried here on a national scale and, in the past, were regarded as something "foreign," being used in France from Louis Napoleon to De Gaulle, no one could fault Harold Wilson for inaugurating this novelty. Nor was it totally new. Prime Minister Edward Heath staged a 1973 provincial referendum in Northern Ireland, and, just as in the case of the national consultation on "Europe," its result there was a foregone conclusion. Clearly it wasn't much of a trick for Wilson to try a successful repeat performance on a nationwide scale.

After all, as I wrote after the 1974 February elections: "The European Community was the only significant victor... almost 51 per cent of Britain's popular vote backed the Conservative regulars or the Liberals whose party manifestos stuck up strong for Europe." (The anti-market Powellites Tories and pro-market Labor Jenkinsites balanced each other.) An average of eight public opinion polls preceding this week's balloting showed 58.5 per cent supporting Common Market membership.

The System

The British have a remarkable political system seemingly based on faith and paradox: Constitutional without a constitution, separation of governing powers that in fact is a fusion of powers. Every minister represents both the legislature because he comes from Parliament and the executive because he is in the Cabinet. The Lord Chancellor is at the same time judicial (as chief judge), legislative (as leader of the House of Lords) and executive (as a minister heading a government department).

Moreover, there is an odd tradition here of nonintervention in the name of revolution. Indeed, the "glorious revolution" of 1688 was relatively placid, reflecting, politically, the 17th century's sudden awareness of Copernican astronomy with orderly planets returning to where they had earlier been.

The outcome of the North Irish referendum two years ago was easily predictable, just as was this week's British Common Market consultation. But the latter's image abroad was far from being as beneficial as was its use to Wilson's political manipulation at home. Nor was it ever clear what legal obligation, if any, its mandate imposed on Parliament.

Real Sovereignty

The Prime Minister clearly knew a majority of the electorate was with him, above all after he decided to abandon his squirrel cage of indecision and summon approval of market membership. He can claim to have negotiated better terms for Britain in Europe than those previously obtained by Heath, and then to have gained public endorsement.

To do this he was able to employ the pro-European Labor

friction, led by Roy Jenkins, and the bulk of the Tories and Liberals, to put down a revolt by Labor's own left wing. Attacked for endorsing a commitment that violated British "sovereignty," he could argue that real sovereignty—the people itself—now endorsed the commitment. And by these complex judo artifices he managed to use his enemies to defeat adversaries within his own party.

But while the risk of this maneuver seemed well worth the candle in terms of Britain's own political arena, such was by no means the case with regard to this country's European partners. Their respect for Britain, its honor, its custom of adhering to treaty pledges and its prestige have all been weakened by the Wilsonian gyrations.

It was assumed abroad—at first with sympathetic interest but later with increasing callousness

—that if this country broke its word and withdrew membership, it would only accomplish a hastening of British economic collapse. Neither France nor Germany any longer considers Britain the steady, positive influence in the European Community that had once been hoped and assumed.

Clearly if Wilson wishes to erase this tarnish from the nation's reputation he will have to take stern measures to discipline its economy, revive its willpower and spirit of unity, and quash unrestrained trade-union forces that have unleashed a Latin American storm of inflation.

Should he use his reaffirmed position to seek—and to achieve—these aims, the recent political judo may yet be judged to have been of value. If not, it will be esteemed only as a needless exercise that served no really helpful purpose.

The Senate Policy Debate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Senate didn't come up with many answers in its recent reassessment of U.S. foreign and defense policy, but at least it tried to have a constructive and coherent debate, and it raised some startling questions.

Since it was being asked to approve a \$104.7-billion military budget, shouldn't it know what foreign policy this money was intended to support?

Without the vast expenditures in Southeast Asia, why a \$15.7-billion military budget increase, and three new divisions for the Army?

What was the policy behind last year's decisions to sell \$8.5 billion in arms to 136 countries, and provide military assistance to 51 countries?

Did the security of the United States really depend on new military money for its economic and social stability? Sen. Barry Goldwater also wanted to know whether there really was any security in "that beautiful bubble dream called détente."

The senators fussed, as usual, on priorities, on the mix between domestic and foreign expenditure, and on the validity of U.S. commitments all over the world, but they agreed across the board on the imperative need to review and debate all these questions in a much more orderly way than they had ever done in the past.

Sen. Alan Cranston of California, who pressed for this Senate reappraisal, struck the general theme, namely that the Senate was not adequately informed on the administration's policies, and seldom even discussed defense policy in relation to the overall foreign policy of the nation.

The Senate even on the safe level of atomic and conventional weapons or how they should be used. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts noted that the United States now has some 8,500 strategic nuclear weapons, virtually in full deployment. These include 558 Minuteman III missiles, and 54 Titan missiles deployed in the United States. Also, 41 nuclear submarines with 656 Polaris-Poseidon missiles and nearly 500 strategic bombers.

How much is enough? He wanted to know, with 23,000 tactical nuclear weapons stockpiled around the world, he added, "the simple fact is that we have nuclear weapons in excess of our security needs."

Goldwater, among others, disagreed. He thought the relative strength of the U.S. armed forces to the Soviet Union was declining and that we needed not just three more Army divisions but the 10 more that the Pentagon really wanted.

The United States actually had fewer ships in the Navy now than in 1939, he said, and manpower had dropped from the pre-Korean level of 1,400,000 to a present 785,000 this year.

"When the Army can talk about making 16 divisions out of 785,000 men," he remarked, "I think they are frankly looking at the Oniz board." Besides the Senate didn't really talk to the Joint Chiefs about what was really needed, he added.

Economics

The rise of Soviet naval power obviously troubled the Senate. "The Soviet Union, a land power," Sen. Robert Taft Jr. of Ohio said, "is building a formidable fleet. The United States, a sea power, is being surpassed by the Soviet Union in certain areas of naval power."

In the end, the debate came down to the familiar divisions over money for arms or money for the internal development of the nation. "I am convinced," Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota said, "that the basic source of American power to deal with these issues lies in the ability of the American people and their government

The World Food Crisis And OPEC's New Role

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—The oil price rise and the world food crisis, both serious setbacks for large numbers of mankind, have ended up presenting one of the most remarkable pieces of recent years—a fund that will double the external resources being given or loaned at low interest for long-term agricultural development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The fund is to be primarily bankrolled by the OPEC countries led by Saudi Arabia. The food crisis, if it had to come, could not have arrived at a better time—when there was a large amount of surplus wealth around looking for a home.

The story goes like this. Over the last 10 years food production has gradually dropped behind population growth: in 1974 in the Far East food production a head was below what it was a decade earlier. The Green Revolution, the introduction of so-called "miracle seeds" after an initial success, has not been able to keep up with the stunning pace of population growth. The bad weather in 1972 and 1974 helped produce world harvests whose totals fell for only the first and second time respectively since World War II. Between these two great setbacks came the Soviet-U.S. grain deal of 1972-73, which effectively took the bottom out of U.S. grain reserves—the traditional buffer against world famine.

All these factors added up to make 1974 the most precarious food year since 1943, when the Bengal famine claimed at least two million lives. No one yet knows exactly how many died in 1974 or will die in the next few months as last year's harvest begins to run out. But we do have figures that indicate that the death rates have gone up in at least a dozen and maybe as many as 20 developing countries, thus reversing one of the most significant trends in post-war history.

Short-Term

The short-term situation, however, is by no means as bad as it promised to be back in November at the World Food Conference. At that time the rich countries appeared determined to hang on to their grain for their own needs. But the economic recession itself cut back Western demand more than was expected. The price of grain came early 1975 began to fall steadily. Then, under the spur of liberal criticism, the United States, Australia and Canada, but not the EEC, sharply raised their food aid. The final factor was the unexpected heavy buying of grain by the grain-hungry developing countries. No one quite knows how they got the money to do it. Desperation, of course, but the IMF figures are clear in one respect: The current account deficit of what the UN calls the "most seriously affected countries" was \$800 million in 1973; last year it was \$2.3 billion.

The long-term prospect remains grim. Developing world food production in the next few years on present trends will increasingly lag behind population growth. By 1985, according to the FAO, the Third World could be producing 120 million tons of grain less than it needs.

Enter OPEC. Casting around for good causes for the surplus revenues it comes with a useful public relations and political spin-off—its members could not avoid observing the scenario of the world food crisis. Sayed Marai, now president of the Egyptian People's Assembly, in 1974 in charge of the World Food Conference, took his opening. He went off last summer for an audience with King Faisal. Faisal was enthusiastic about Marai's suggestion for a large international agricultural fund but wondered why the Arabs should not do it on their own. Marai countered by arguing that they needed East European and Western participation because that was where the technology and know-how were. In the end they concluded that there should be a fund with one-third of the votes for OPEC countries, one-third for the developing nations and one-third for the developed world. For the first time there would be a major world financial institution controlled by the Third World.

Faisal arranged for Marai to meet his foreign minister—Omar al-Sakkar—on the details. They met in New York early September. A few days later al-Sakkar fell ill and died of a heart attack and the chance of having proposals ready for the world food conference died too.

The Food Council

Responsibility for picking up the loose ends now passed to officials of the World Food Council—a kind of heavyweight overseer established by the conference to put some political muscle into the food issue. It was not until April that they re-established contact with Saudi Arabia and renegotiated the deal. Since then events have moved fast and at the first meeting of the members of the council on June 23 in Rome this is what they will be told: The OPEC countries have indicated their support for a \$1.25-billion international fund for agricultural development. They have said they will give half of the amount themselves and they hope (but it is not a condition of their support) that the developed countries will give the other half. However if they don't come up with their \$625 million they will not be given their one-third share of the votes. Saudi Arabia, of course, will be the largest single contributor, although the exact proportions are still being worked out. The fund is likely to be replenished by the same amount each year, though Saudi Arabia has asked to see how the first year goes before finally committing itself. It will be operational in January 1976. Assuming the developed countries play ball, this will double the amount of low interest money currently committed to Third World agriculture. The fund, in short, is a remarkable breakthrough. It is a real step towards the goal of eradicating all the malnutrition of the world. Certainly the World Bank's much trumpeted "Third Window" which was designed to attract OPEC money looks puny in comparison—a mere \$100 million a year.

The fund's selling point as far as the OPEC countries were concerned was the question of control. For until now the West has made it a condition of OPEC support and funding that the votes stayed firmly where they were—in the hands of the oil-rich. In the IMF, for example, OPEC countries, despite large new contributions, have only been able to get their share of the vote up from 5 to 10 per cent. This time, for the first, but surely not the last time, the West is being presented with a fait accompli by OPEC. Here is an international institution, they are saying, not an Arab one, not an OPEC one, you can join but it's not yours. Yet for all this the OPEC have made it clear the do not want to set up a large rival bureaucracy to spend the money. They are quite happy in existing Western-dominated institutions who have the expertise to do that—the World Bank, the Asian and Africa Development Bank and so on.

The West's initial response to all this was one of caution. U.S. policy throughout the winter and early spring months was to take the OPEC cartel head on an try and break it. Besides the West didn't welcome OPEC redistributing our money. The policy of confrontation has clearly failed. And in the last month we have seen a sharp shift in U.S. policy. The United States withdrew its opposition to linking talks about oil prices with discussion on the future of other raw materials, and now Dr. Haig, on his latest European visit, has indicated a willingness to contribute to the agricultural fund. For once crisis plus crisis equals progress.

500 Bidders at London Auction

Vintage Prices Rise at Rothschild Wine Sale

By Terry Robards
LONDON, June 6 (NYT).—Aggressive bidding by wine buyers from many countries sent prices for rare vintages of Chateau Lafite-Rothschild and Chateau Mouton-Rothschild to record levels at an unusual auction here today.

About 500 bidders crowded the ballroom of Quagino's Restaurant hoping for bargains because 6,000 cases—roughly 72,000 bottles—of the two red Bordeaux wines were being auctioned directly from the chateau in France. Many of the bidders were disappointed, however.

One purpose of the sale was to push down prices and encourage the public to start drinking these expensive wines again, instead of hoarding them or simply not buying them at all.

But prices went up, reflecting supply and demand. Connoisseurs, collectors and commercial buyers competed so enthusiastically that, in some instances, they paid prices higher than those available at retail in London.

1945 Vintage
Lafite and Mouton of the great 1945 vintage brought \$1,410 a dozen bottles, the highest prices ever paid at auction for those wines, according to Michael Broadbent, wine director of Christie Manson & Woods, the London auction house that held the sale for the Rothschilds of France.

Five cases of Lafite, 1970, in magnums were knocked down for \$30 each, or nearly \$40 per magnum. A magnum is equivalent to two ordinary bottles. There are six in a case.

Two cases of Mouton, 1945, went for \$1,410 amid a ripple of applause from the crowd. The identity of the buyer was not disclosed.

It was difficult to see why buyers paid such high prices. Chateau Lafite, 1962, was auctioned at an average of \$347 a case. The same wine was recently sold at Harrods, the department store, for \$183 a case. Other wines have sold for even less.

Wine prices in general are lower in London than anywhere else, reflecting the numerous auctions held here by Christie's and by Sotheby.

It was the first time that major French chateaux decided to sell large quantities of wine directly to the public, bypassing the shippers and wholesalers in the French wine trade that normally absorb their production and pass it on to the public after adding their markups.

"I put a \$25-a-case premium on the fact that the stuff has been kept right," a New York buyer said. The wines sold today are all lying in the Rothschild cellars in Pauillac, near Bordeaux, and are likely to be in superb condition—far better

than if they had been stored in commercial warehouses.

In all, nearly \$1 million in Rothschild wines dating from 1945 through 1971 were sold. Christie's has sold more wine at other auctions, but Mr. Broad-

bent said the average price per bottle today was probably the highest ever. It came to about \$13 each, not counting the premium prices paid for magnums, jeroboams and other large bottles.

Prostitutes in Lyons Church Press Protest for Fifth Day

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

LYONS, June 6 (NYT).—The sleeping bags and blankets of more than 300 prostitutes were scattered about the sacristy and along the aisle and the transept of St. Nizier Church in the heart of this central French city today, the fifth day of an occupation to protest repression by the police.

"We are the victims of a gross injustice," said Ulla, a tall, freckle-faced, fast-talking blonde who acts as the representative of the group. "Prostitution is a product of society, and it cannot be changed by the blows of a truncheon."

Prostitution is legal in France, but the act of soliciting a client is not. For reasons still unexplained, the Lyons police two months ago suddenly modified a tolerant approach to the women and began handing out fines and making arrests.

Glusiane, a mother of four who walks the Rue de la Poulaille, is afraid that if she is sent to jail, which is a likelihood the way laws are now being applied in Lyons, her children would be taken from her. "It is a constant danger," she declared.

"One fine costs 180 francs (about \$45)," said a lawyer, Robert Boyer, who has represented many of the women in court, "and frequently one woman would get six or seven a night."

"At the whim of the policeman," he said, "a woman could be arrested after receiving her second fine."

Boyer said, "that is formally legal, but in effect totally arbitrary."

He said that society treats the prostitutes "with contempt even though they reflect a weakness of society as a whole. They have the right to be heard in dignity."

About 60 Lyons prostitutes walked into the 14th-century St. Nizier Church in the commercial center Monday morning and declared that they would remain until they were heard by the highest authorities in France and until the police altered their tactics.

The parish priest, the Rev. Antonin Béal, refused to call the police to have the women ejected. "It would not have been an Evangelical act," he asserted. "We decided instead to close the church."

He said, however, that he hoped they would leave in time for him to celebrate mass this Sunday.

Since Monday, additional prostitutes from Lyons and other cities have come to St. Nizier. Campaigns protesting police harassment have spread to other French cities. In Marseilles, a church was occupied this morning in solidarity with the Lyons movement.

In Nice, prostitutes in sympathy to Paris, a delegation claiming to represent 5,000 prostitutes presented a petition to the afternoon daily France-Soleil calling for an end to police interference.

Telegrams of support have come from women's sections of France's two biggest labor organizations, the French Women's Liberation Movement, activists in women's movements elsewhere in Europe and in the United States, and groups of homosexual militants in France.

Taiwan Recalls Manila Envoy; Break Expected

MANILA, June 6 (UPI).—The Taiwan government today recalled its ambassador to Manila, signaling an imminent diplomatic break with the Philippines on the eve of President Ferdinand Marcos's departure for Peking.

Mr. Marcos is expected to sign an agreement with Chinese officials next week formalizing relations between the two countries during his five-day stay in Peking.

Ambassador Liu Chieh's recall followed the summons to Manila earlier of the Philippine Ambassador to Taipei, Ismael Lapuz. Diplomatic sources said that despite the impending rupture of diplomatic ties between Manila and Taipei the two countries will probably continue commercial relations.

Members of the advance Philippine party in Peking said Mr. Marcos would meet Premier Chou En-lai within two hours after his arrival tomorrow. The arrival will be transmitted by satellite to television viewers in the Philippines.

Snow Falls in Calabria
COSENZA, Italy, June 6 (UPI).—Snow fell last night in the mountains of Calabria, the southernmost region of the Italian mainland.

Anti-U.S. Tone Is Increasing in Prague's Controlled Press

By Dusko Doder

PRAGUE, June 6 (WP).—Despite private assertions by Prague government officials that they desire better relations with the United States, the anti-U.S. tone of Czechoslovakia's government-controlled press has become harsher in recent weeks.

Television viewers watching commentaries by Milan Stehlik, an editor of the principal evening news show, are led to assume that the United States colluded with Nazi Germany at the end of World War II. The picture of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, for instance, is flashed on the screen along with Hitler and other Nazi leaders and their Czechoslovak collaborators.

In their accounts of Nazi Germany's defeat, Czechoslovak newspapers are portraying U.S. bombing raids on important Czechoslovak industrial objects held and operated by the Germans as having been designed to "undermine Socialism" in Czechoslovakia.

Specifically, the Czechoslovaks are charging that U.S. air strikes against the Skoda Motor Works in Pilsen in the spring of 1945 reflected Washington's calculated decision to destroy Czechoslovak factories that would be of economic use after the war.

According to the official line here, Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Red Army, and throughout the major publicity devoted to the liberation during the 30th anniversary commemorations, there has not been a single mention of the U.S. war effort in this area or the fact that the U.S. Third Army had liberated western parts of the country. About 1500 U.S. soldiers died in the fighting.

Moreover, when the U.S. Embassy here attempted to distribute a 10-page booklet including excerpts about the U.S. campaign in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry delivered a sharp protest to the U.S. envoy, saying that the move represented "interference in Czechoslovak internal affairs."

The excerpts were taken from the official U.S. Department of the Army History of World War II.

U.S. diplomats here are both puzzled and annoyed by Prague's attitude as reflected through its press. The criticism is verging on the vitriolic and, as a diplomat put it, "It is the worst press we've gotten in Eastern Europe by far."

Warmly Received
Yet anti-U.S. rhetoric is not used at the diplomatic level and many visiting Americans, partic-

ularly businessmen, are received warmly.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials continue to express the hope that relations between Prague and Washington would improve. The relations are at a standstill as a result of congressional restrictions on trade with Czechoslovakia and abrogation of an agreement settling outstanding financial issues between the countries.

Press criticism of the United States seems to be conducted by agencies of the Czechoslovak government other than the Foreign Ministry.

Moreover, press accounts of the liberation of Czechoslovakia

have annoyed several of Prague's Warsaw Pact allies. Diplomats from Romania, Poland and Hungary are privately expressing their annoyance over the absence of any mention of Romanian, Polish and Hungarian participation.

To outsiders, the situation may appear both arcane and irrelevant, since it deals with the events of 30 years ago. But to East European officials, the exclusive emphasis on Russia's role in the liberation of Eastern Europe appears like a justification of Moscow's claim to the right of hegemony over the region. As a source put it, "They (the Russians) want to let us know that they have paid for it in blood."

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The Paris-London Art Market: Gloom and Unease

Even the professionals yearning for easy profit won't admit it, but the days of easy speculation are over. Works of a higher order... are not selling because even masterpieces have their prices...

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 6 (IHT).—Gloom and unease characterize the art market on both sides of the channel these days.

Despite the occasional huge success, the market is rocky. Two sales in Paris in the past 10 days proved how erratic things really are.

As far as London is concerned, the market is in an uproar. Last Friday Christie's announced that, as of Sept. 1, it will charge a 10-per-cent premium to buyers. On Monday, Sotheby's followed suit. The question, of course, is whether this commission will tip the scales, making Paris the equal of London on the international art market.

John Floyd, board chairman of Christie's, says it should make no difference. The commission to buyers, he said, will allow Christie's to reduce the commission charged to vendors to 10 per cent on all lots. He also points out that the fee—which he prefers to call a "premium"—has been charged at all Christie's Continental auctions without any visible effect on results.

"We will be in line with Continental auctioneers," Mr. Floyd says, adding that the new fees should not diminish London's pre-eminence. The lead, according to Mr. Floyd, is not due to differences (which have hitherto favored London) in fees, but to the power of the London trade and to higher standards of expertise.

Peter Wilson, chairman of the Sotheby's board, apparently agrees. And so, paradoxically, do the French auctioneers, who, in the past have insisted that the higher

French charges—to buyer and vendor alike—have had nothing to do with the decision about where an auction should be held.

Be that as it may, the change in the fee structure will make competition more even and give the French a chance to tip the scale.

When asked why the decision had been made, both John Floyd and Peter Wilson said that it had been dictated by rising costs. Mr. Wilson mentioned, as an example, the "extra \$100,000 a year that postage will cost us" following recent hikes in British postage rates.

Mr. Floyd, as the head of a publicly owned corporation, could afford to be franker. In 1973, Christie's profits before taxes were \$2.1 million. In 1974, profits had fallen to \$1.5 million—which, in view of the economic crisis, should, I think, be considered a good showing. But, as Mr. Floyd said, "We had to increase revenue."

Meanwhile, in Paris, the art world was chucking over the poor showing by two sales at Palais Galliera. Guy Loundmer conducted an auction there on May 27

and 28, sales which included some very good works and which were accompanied by an expensive, richly illustrated catalogue.

Among the more remarkable pictures was an important Fernand Léger, painted in 1918 when he had assimilated the cubist influence into his own experiments in "form contrasts," expressing himself in studies of mechanical patterns with a feel for volume that cubism lacked. Specialists consider works of this period—

which are rare—as particularly important. Two years ago a pre-sale estimate for Léger's "The Factory," sold by Loundmer last week, of 300,000 to 350,000 francs would have been reasonable. Last Tuesday, the painting was sold for 255,000 francs. The other important work was a Modigliani done in 1920 and reflecting strong African influence.

Great Connoisseur

Indeed, Loundmer was selling the collection of one of the greatest connoisseurs of African art, André Lefèvre. The Modigliani was a key piece but the pre-sale estimate of 700,000 to 800,000 francs was wildly optimistic. It was bought in at 484,000 francs. In 1968, the Modigliani had

been auctioned for 65,000 francs. Even the professionals yearning for that kind of easy profit won't admit it, but the days of speculation are over. Works of a higher order that are sent for auction are not selling because even masterpieces have their prices.

Proof that the market is in bad shape came with other works, contemporary paintings. An "Imaginary Landscape" by Mark Tobey a tempera on paper done in 1955, was bought in at 35,500 francs, against an estimate of 44,000 to 50,000 francs. Not so long ago, a painting of this sort would have sold for \$15,000 to \$20,000, twice the top bid in Paris. Equally surprising was the failure of a Laszlo Moholy-Nagy oil, "Mills, No. 4" (1940), to sell. It was bought in at 35,000 francs. Such failures are particularly disturbing because a long cherished tenet of Paris dealers has been that while big money was scarce, you could always find a buyer in the 20,000 to 100,000-franc bracket. According to one of the ex-

perts for the sale, the first session on May 27 was a real disaster with about a quarter the value of the lots sold. But the second session on May 28 went much better, with over 60 per cent, in value, of the works being sold.

When asked for an explanation, the expert said he could think of none. If anything, he said, the intrinsic quality of works offered in the first sale was superior. It is precisely this capricious, often unaccountable behavior of buyers which is so confusing.

The same thing happened again over again last Tuesday again at Palais Galliera. This time the auctioneer was René Laurin. And he had some very good old masters to offer.

Some Works

Some works sold fairly well. A rather charming portrait by Jean Barbauld (1705-1766) of a woman playing a lute made about the "right" price at 31,300 francs. But an extremely good, although unsigned landscape by Hieronymus van Diest (ca. 1631-1672) was cheap at 45,400 francs. And a superb still-life by William Coster Ferguson (1832-1892) was the bargain of the sale at 8,000 francs. A remarkably good, if very academic portrait by Marc-Louis Vierge-Lebrun (1758-1845) was a disaster at 36,900 francs—less than 40 per cent of the lower estimate.

It should be emphasized that in both the Loundmer and Laurin sales, the auctioneers had done their job very well. Considerable effort had been expended on cataloguing and advertising. So these flops were not personal but, far worse, professional. They were the sorts of failures that characterize the present floundering state of the market.

At the Galleries in Paris, Brussels

Paris

Salon de Mai, Salles New York, 16 Quai de New York, Paris 16, to June 15.

This salon has assembled quite a number of interesting works. A certain type of expressionism seems to be maturing, or else this viewer is discovering new aspects to this idiom. A few names that caught my attention once more: Marcos, Hugh Wells, Reacalati, and a strange little haunted world among the engravings, Holly Chiriot.

Yahne le Tourmelin, Galerie Diana, 3 Rue de Castiglione, Paris 1, to June 11.

This little woman sells a lyrical ocean with fine control. We have André Brotons' word for it that she is not a surrealist, while Georges Mathieu declares that here is a "peinture apparitionnelle." Here, in an abstract idiom, we have seven-storied oceans capsize into one another, jewels, suns, vistas into parallel worlds.

Degas, Galerie Schmitt, 396 Rue Saint-Homère, Paris 1, to June 21.

Nearly a hundred paintings, drawings, pastels and sculptures by Edgar Degas, who died in 1917 at the age of 83. The selection includes some remarkable, moving pieces—the little bronze of a woman drying her legs, several pastels and drawings of women bathing, some fine portraits and then a couple of unbelievably bad paintings with a vulgarity of color one would never attribute to Degas. Yet they apparently are authentic. Everything here is of interest and most of it is first rate.

Gherman, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 6, to June 28.

This is Gherman's first exhibition, partly financed by a state grant, and is composed of India ink drawings, occasionally in sequences, and representing

human faces being worked on by some disturbing magic that sets their features drifting towards, to coin a word, the gorilla. There is a dark mood in all this that shows promise.

Dado, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 14.

Cheerful corpses sit rotting on a chair. In life they must have been grim little monsters. In death, animated by the rending siren of the dance of death, they jump and lurch across the spare white page, grinning mischievously at the effect their moldering organs will produce on the sensitive viewer. That's Dado for you, and here are 36 of his etchings that show him at the height of his talent.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Paintings by Peter Klesen, Photographs by Richard and Eberhard Amore, Galerie Jacques Damase, 17 Mont des Arts, Brussels, to June 21.

In Klesen's large canvases the world is cold, still, hygienic. Objects take on a certain arrogance. In most of these recent works, he has eliminated human presence. Instead of nudes strapped to stretchers, there is an

empty wheelchair waiting for an occupant, a pair of oxygen tanks. Bars, padlocks and chains, elevator cages, sealed freight cars create an atmosphere of frustration in their implication of deliberate constraint.

The photos also have a special atmosphere, with nudes posed in derelict buildings, the whiteness of the bodies emphasized against the stones and windowless frames of rotting houses. With surreal imagination and a feel for texture, these two young photographers catch an oddity of angle, something entirely unexpected in each picture.

Paintings by Charlotte Johnson, Le Cercle d'Art, 26 Rue de la Régence, Brussels, to June 22.

In Charlotte Johnson, the Cercle d'Art has found a rare talent. She paints with feeling but also with a disciplined mastery of technique remarkable for an artist having a first show. Working as a novelist might, she sets the stage for drama, creating atmosphere and character, hinting at inner conflict. Much of her work is deeply scored with a kind of rebellious despair, showing a strong affinity with Nordic expressionism. Yet her works invite reflection and never rebel or shock.

—RONA DOBSON.

Shang Dynasty Relics Found By Archaeologists in China

PEKING, June 6 (Reuters).—Chinese archaeologists have discovered an ancient war axe that proves iron was in use here 3,000 years ago, the People's Daily reported today.

The axe, found buried among the remains of human sacrifices, was made of bronze with an iron cutting edge and dates from the Shang dynasty (17th to 11th century). It was discovered in the river valley village of Taihsi, 150 miles southwest of Peking. Previously there had been no

evidence that iron had been in China before the Chou dynasty (1122-221 B.C.), the newspaper said.

The axe was discovered together with a collection of Shang dynasty bronzes, a jade spear and the bones of slaves immolated as sacrifices by slave owners," the paper concluded.

Railroad Union Panel In U.K. Urges Strike

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—Leaders of Britain's 174,000 railroad workers have rejected a pay offer and called for a strike starting June 23.

The decision was made this week after a meeting of the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, which represents porters and platform staff in railway depots. The executive rejected an offer from an independent arbitration tribunal of an increase of 27 1/2 per cent on basic weekly wages of £32.70 (about \$75). The railroad men are demanding increases of up to 35 per cent.

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Au Bois de Boulogne, 1901,
55 by 46 cm

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Jewelry fetches more in Geneva

Christie's May sale in Geneva totalled \$6,308,078, once again showing Geneva to be the world center for jewelry auctions, with no import duty and a commission rate of only ten per cent.

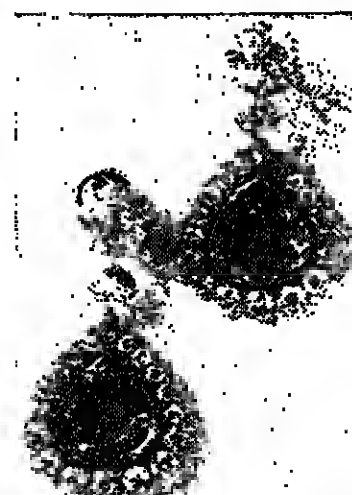
Aside from the ever increasing value of diamonds, colored stones such as rubies, emeralds and sapphires are fetching unprecedented prices.

The next Geneva sale will be in November. Collectors wishing to include their property should contact Christie's as soon as possible at the address below.

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June 1975

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هكذا من الاصل

German Output Off 5.2 Pct. Month

June 6 (AP).—In a low to government hopes early economic upswing, Germany's industrial production fell 5.2 per cent from April to May, the Federal Statistical Office reported today.

The decline was the first in a series of monthly drops in output since the government's early economic upswing in late 1974. The decline was the first in a series of monthly drops in output since the government's early economic upswing in late 1974.

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Japan Reduces Discount Rate

It Critics See Small Effect

June 6 (AP).—The Bank of Japan today cut its discount rate to 5.5 per cent, effective immediately, in a move aimed primarily at curbing credit expansion.

The move followed a similar 0.5-percentage-point cut on April 16. The discount rate cut was also the first in a series of moves aimed primarily at curbing credit expansion.

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Foreign Firms' Future in Portugal Uncertain

By Harry Trimborn

LISBON.—After more than 13 months of operating under Portugal's revolutionary government, U.S. business firms remain troubled over their future in this country.

The pendulum swings from optimism to pessimism, with the indicator hovering somewhere around dead center. And the only consensus appears to be that no matter what happens—despite retention of many of the old regime's laws and business laws—things will never be the same.

As Howard Keefe, head of the Lisbon office of the Illinois-based international accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co., puts it: "As far as foreign businesses are concerned, Portugal will never go back to the old ways."

U.S. business here is represented by about 130 firms and affiliates with a total investment of some \$200 million. A few are international conglomerates, including International Telephone & Telegraph, Ford Motor Co., General Motors, and Corning Glass, but most are much smaller firms.

The U.S. companies employ a total work force, according to a U.S. Embassy source, of between 5,000 and 6,000 employees, or 1,000 to 2,000 less than before the coup that brought the Armed Forces Movement to power in April, 1974. The United States is behind West Germany, the leader, and Britain in representation by foreign firms in Portugal.

U.S. businessmen and embassy officials emphasize that American firms have not been singled out as a target for left-wing trouble. The real target, they say, is the multinational firms.

The main difficulty in judging the course

of the U.S. business future in Portugal is the apparently conflicting views between the "moderate" socialism of the ruling AFM and the Communist-controlled Inter-sindical, the nation's only "legal" labor federation, which includes two out of every three of the nation's 3-million work force.

"It is very difficult to operate without constant demands, gripes and charges being made by workers," said a U.S. Embassy source. "Much of the time of U.S. managers is taken up with grievances, some very important, but many very petty."

The government has been unable—or unwilling—to clamp down on Inter-sindical. It is all part of the fundamental problem afflicting the AFM leadership—just which path does the government want to take in achieving its goals of socialism?

This confusion has been particularly unsettling to U.S. and other foreign business firms in Portugal. As a result, after more than a year of "revolutionary" government, the foreign firms are still locked into a "wait and see" stance. And they, too, are groping for answers.

Some have denied reports that U.S. firms were writing off their investments in Portugal, however. Said Mr. Keefe: "We have had a large number of companies thinking of liquidating, but we have also had consultations with companies thinking of coming into Portugal, especially from Scandinavia."

As for his own firm, Mr. Keefe said: "We have definitely not written off our investment. As long as we have clients here we will continue to operate. And most have given me their assurance they will continue to operate."

Another firm said to be doing well is the subsidiary of General Instrument Corp.

of New York, according to company official James Pritchard, who is also president of the 300-member American Club of Lisbon.

"We have no intention of pulling out," he said. "Although the world market (for the firm's product of electronic components) has been depressed, we have been doing very well. In fact we are putting in some new production lines."

He said his company has just concluded an agreement with the government which grants the firm six years of tax holidays, under a holdover law from the old regime.

Mr. Pritchard described himself as one of the optimists who point to what they detect as glimmerings of hope that Portugal will not plunge into the Communist orbit and nationalize U.S. and other foreign firms.

They feel that the revolutionary rhetoric that followed the April, 1974, coup is giving way to a more distinct view of the limitations of national aspirations.

Contrary to what could have been expected as a normal business reaction in more settled times, the U.S. business community here is delighted with the government's recent decision to impose a 20 to 30-per-cent surcharge on certain imports as a means of coping with Portugal's foreign trade deficit of about \$2 billion.

Then, too, the foreign business community is delighted with the government's insistence that it wants to remain part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The pessimists, however, feel that "favorable" indications are only temporary or have resulted only from tactical reasons in the government's effort to come to grips with its economic problems.

Nationalization of foreign companies, they feel, is only a matter of time.

If Oil Producers, Industrialized States Grant Funds

Paris Talks Likely to Back Easy Loans for Third World

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—World finance ministers are likely to approve next week a new lending "window" for the World Bank that would provide an additional \$1 billion in low-interest loans for the poorer countries.

Whether the decision to go ahead will be made by the 20-nation Development Committee, due to meet in Paris next week, will depend on whether the World Bank can obtain pledges of contributions to subsidize interest rates on the new loans, amounting to about \$225 million from oil-producing and industrial countries.

The United States almost certainly will not make a contribution, though it is expected to support the adoption of the new "third window" in the World Bank. The U.S. reluctance to contribute is based heavily on the problem of obtaining congressional approval, though the amount would not be large.

The World Bank will hold meetings in Paris early next week with potential donor countries, and then will report to the Development Committee on whether it has received enough pledges

to go forward with the next window. According to officials here close to the problem, adequate pledges are likely but not certain.

"Hard" and "Soft" Loans
The bank now makes loans on normal "hard" terms with an interest rate of 1 1/2 per cent, and also makes "soft," zero-interest loans to the very poorest countries through its affiliate, the International Development Association.

The third window would make loans at 4 1/2 per cent, some to the very poorest countries and some to what are known as the "middle income," less developed

countries. The funds would be raised in the world's capital markets—as is the case for the bank's normal "hard" loans—and the interest rate would be subsidized by government contributions from oil-producing and industrial countries. The hope is to lend \$1 billion a year, though next week's decision will involve only the first year.

Contributions of \$225 million for interest subsidy are needed for \$1 billion of new loans. The Development Committee might decide to go ahead with the plan even if the full \$225 million is not pledged.

If the committee approves the

Growth of U.S. Money Supply Picks Up Speed in Latest Week

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—Money supply growth picked up speed in the week ended May 28, the Federal Reserve disclosed yesterday.

The narrowly defined money supply—checking account balances plus currency—jumped \$2.5 billion, a substantial weekly increase, to \$282.4 billion, a record high.

As a result of this expansion, the money supply, which is also known as M-1, showed a growth rate of 9.3 per cent in the latest statistical quarter, a rate of 4.8 per cent for the latest half-year and an annual rate of 4.4 per cent. All three are higher than they have been in recent years, but the annual rate is still below the 5-to-7.5-per-cent range that Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress was the current target.

The increase in M-1 may be the result of the payment of income tax rebates. As taxpayers cash their Treasury checks, the government's account at the Federal Reserve (which is included in the money supply) goes down and the checking account balances of individuals goes up, increasing M-1.

Business loan demand, meanwhile, continued weak. Commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks dropped \$210 million in the week ended Wednesday, the fourth consecutive drop. Over this period, the cumulative decline in business loans here amounted to \$1.16 billion.

Nationally in the week ended May 28, business loans dropped \$780 million to \$123.8 billion. In a report published earlier this week, Peary Stafford Jr., economist at Chemical Bank, noted that loans at all commercial banks in the country this year had dropped over \$30 billion through the end of April.

Citibank Cuts Prime Rate to 6.75 Per Cent

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP).—New York's First National City Bank lowered its prime lending rate today from 7 to 6.75 per cent, the lowest level in more than two years.

Citibank said the change, effective Monday, is in accord with its formula which adjusts the prime rate in line with changes in other short-term money rates. The prime rate is the rate banks charge their best and biggest corporate customers.

Since the middle of last year, when the prime hit a record high of 13 per cent, the key interest rate has fallen sharply as a result of weak business loan demand and an easier credit policy by the Federal Reserve Board. The rate has not been below 7 per cent since March, 1973.

Analysts expect other banks to follow Citibank's lead in cutting their prime rates to 6.75 per cent soon.

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After Report of U.S. Jobless Increase Early Rally Fades on Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—Prices closed in a mixed pattern on the New York Stock Exchange today, giving up a moderate early gain.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 2.51 points to 829.84, but there were about 720 gainers and 700 losers.

Volume totaled 22.23 million shares compared with 21.61 million shares yesterday.

Analysis attributed the early gains in part to First National City Bank's cut in its prime rate. Brokers said the early interest in Citibank's cut gave way to continuing concern about the economy as the government reported that unemployment last month rose to 8.2 per cent.

G.D. Searle was the most active issue on the NYSE, slipping 1-5/8 points to 19 3/4. Trading in the issue included two blocks of 100,000 shares each at 18 1/2.

Earlier in the week, Searle related losses in its stock to a brokerage house report that it thought to contain negative opinions about the status of the two key drugs, Aldactone and Aldactide. It said the report was issued by G.A. Sexton & Co., a New York brokerage firm.

Airline issues were also active although the group showed little overall change. UAL closed at 19 7/8 up 1/2. American at 7 7/8, down 1/8. Trans World Airlines 5 5/8 up 1/8. Pan American World Airways 4 3/8, down 1/4.

Stocks of several non-electrical machinery makers were lower. Remond 1 1/4 to 22 1/8. Ingersoll-Rand was 22 5/8, down 1 5/8. Harnischfeger 49 3/4, off 3 3/4.

The share advance, along with the great amount of volume, has amazed investors and brokers alike. In the 23 months before Dec. 6, the Dow had plunged 474.10 points, or 45 per cent, from its record high of 1,051.70 on Jan. 11, 1973.

Paradoxically, the upswing has occurred during a recession in which the unemployment rate has climbed to 8.2 per cent, with many basic industries glutted with inventories.

The main reason for the market's advance has been the decline in interest rates. Low interest rates attract investor funds away from bonds and short-term money instruments such as certificates of deposit and Treasury bills.

Among other contributing reasons for the market's strength have been the decline in the rate of inflation, increasing signs that the economy is improving, easing of the energy crisis and growing inventory accumulation.

One of the major factors for the recession was the rush by companies to build up inventories in advance of inflation-spurred price rises. This led to overstocked warehouses and to employee layoffs and sales at cut rates.

N.Y. Stock Trading Recovers From Worst Slump Since '45

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—In the midst of the deepest U.S. recession since World War II, the last six months have seen record trading on the New York Stock Exchange and an upsurge that has broken the back of the bear market.

Since reaching a 13-year low of 577.60 last Dec. 6, the Dow Jones Industrial average has soared 262.04 points to 829.84 at today's close, a gain of 45 per cent. It is the largest point gain in the history of the widely followed barometer, which is made up of 30 blue-chip issues.

The other leading market indicators also showed large gains for the similar period. The New York Stock Exchange Index, which includes all common stocks traded, rose by 43 per cent while the Standard & Poor's composite index of 500 issues rose 42.5 per cent.

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Prices were generally weak on the opening after a flurry of buying had set off a sharp rally yesterday which included the major pits. Prices then moved almost steadily lower into the close.

The weakness in grain futures was not entirely surprising. Prices had fallen about 2 to 4 cents the previous session and there was no bullish news in the offing.

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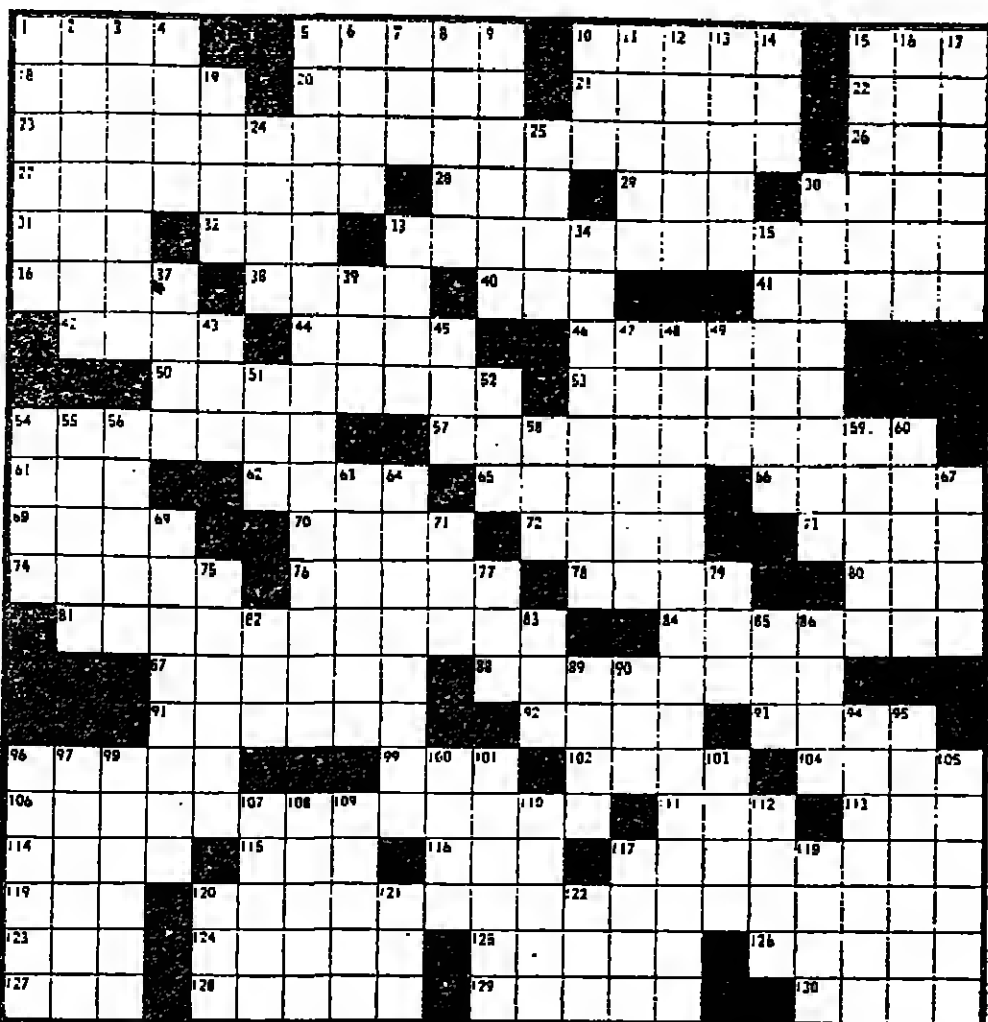
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

COARSE CODE—Br Alfio Micci



DOWN	DOWN
1 Bell denizen	11 Do a grammar
2 Musical passages	12 stail
3 Join	13 Skirt
4 Roman wear	14 Physician
5 Runes	15 Runes
6 Accep's grapes	16 Attempt
7 Miss Drorak	17 Fire
8 Amplitude	18 One who pulls
9 "Light- Camera-Act!"	19 Obsolete
10 Peer Gyn's mother	20 Famed aunt
	21 Horse

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

DOWN		DOWN		DOWN		DOWN	
Time span	14 Shade tree	80 Fresh-water	50 Roof ornaments	108 Saw file, etc.			
Remove snap	51 Barwood sound	90 Ranges	90 Rarer card	100 English			
Remain	52 Barometer	171 Mary Ann Ann;	100 Ladies	109 Grammar			
Wisdom	for any	Abb.	55 Adiratic post	110 Adiratic			
Green shade	60 Dredging	23 Section of a P.	60 Fire or narrow	group			
Ward	61 Safe house	100 Ladies	100 Ladies	109 Grammar			
Electrical unit	53 Root-herb tree	for short	handbags	117 Canning in			
— the	54 Safe Show, etc.	10 Initial	100 Beut	109 British			
Electric was	55 N. K. mured	82	Ported	108 Men of armoured			
Inset steel	57 Ekime tree	83 Meiric unit	101 Latin people	109 British			
Abb.	58 Inner Mel	84	102 Spanish	109 British			
Post-cesses	62 Lack of view	85 King of welding	102 — an	110 Hebrew			
Post-cesses	64 New-man	86 Covering	(irregular)	measure			
Post-cesses	65 Counting	87	103	109 British			

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARE.....	17	43	Rain	MADRID.....	21	74	Overcast
AMSTERDAM.....	22	72	Cloudy	MILAN.....	21	74	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	19	62	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	21	74	Rain
BARCELONA.....	19	62	Overcast	MOSCOW.....	21	74	Rain
BEIRUT.....	21	71	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	19	59	Cloudy
BERGRADE.....	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	17	63	Showers
BIRMINGHAM.....	21	72	Fair	NEW YORK.....	17	63	Showers
BRESCIA.....	22	72	Fair	OSLO.....	11	51	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS.....	23	73	Fair
CALCUTTA.....	16	62	Fair	PRAGUE.....	21	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	21	72	Cloudy	ROME.....	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	16	72	Cloudy	ROME.....	19	56	Rain
CRASTON.....	21	72	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	21	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	18	64	Overcast	TEHRAN.....	21	70	Fair
DUNDEE.....	23	73	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	23	77	Fair
DURHAM.....	21	72	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	21	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	16	64	Cloudy	VENICE.....	19	66	Fair
GENEVA.....	18	64	Fair	VIENNA.....	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	18	71	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	19	61	Cloudy
HONG KONG.....	21	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	21	72	Cloudy
LA PALMA.....	18	74	Fair	ZURICH.....	11	53	Cloudy
LONDON.....	19	66	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES.....	16	61	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capital
81: 1700 GALT, other than 1230 GALT.

BOOKS

AN AFFAIR OF STRANGERS

By John Crosby. Stein and Day. 262 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I used to enjoy John Crosby's column on television in the Herald Tribune. I remember one in particular on Arthur Godfrey, who was then a leading television personality. Godfrey had had an illness or an operation and was just returning to his audience. The occasion was too momentous for regular programming, so, according to Crosby, Godfrey simply played with his dog. He played with his dog for 30 minutes on national television.

This is the kind of irony I looked for in "An Affair of Strangers," Crosby's spy thriller, but I did not find much of it. It is one of the mysteries of fiction that a man who is extremely sophisticated in another form of writing can turn out naive lines apparently without noticing them. "The headquarters were deep in the warehouse district; the office was on the top bare and empty plain table and a few chairs were the furniture." Those three "were" betray an absolute indifference to, or ignorance of, expository writing.

I do not believe that the general public cares much about expository writing in suspense fiction, or the prose in most of the best selling ones would not be so bad. Although I like to get away from criticism when I "escape" or relax, I cannot escape, or relax, with sentences like those. In spy movies these days, the action is so oblique that it is difficult to discover what is going on. In most spy novels, it is just the opposite: the exposition seizes you in a death grip.

Here is another kind of sentence that troubles me: "The taxi disappeared straight up the boulevard, which didn't mean a thing because that was the only way traffic ran on the Boulevard St. Germain." If it did not mean a thing, why did he tell us about it? Crosby ought to remember who he is and what is expected of him. I can imagine him, as the critic and not the author, satirizing those very sentences.

Aside from such clinkers, I found "An Affair of Strangers" reasonably enjoyable. It has a plot of a "Byzantine complexity," as the hero himself puts it. This is not the same as the complexity for its own sake that fattens some suspense novels and makes me feel that the author is sadistically trying to see how much nonsense he can impose on the reader. While Crosby's style may have lost some of its deft irony, he is still an extremely sardonic observer of people and politics.

His story revolves around Arab and Israeli terrorists in Paris, and he has some unfriendly things to say about French foreign policy, which, in his view, is too oily even for a government of gourmets. Nicole, a 17-year-old Arab terrorist, is a beautiful girl who shoots men down in cold blood as coolly as a French woman en-

tering a fashionable restaurant. Ferenc, an Israeli terrorist, is trying to appease a guilty conscience—he once tortured Algerians when he was in the French Army—by killing Arabs in the name of an ideal.

My favorite character is Philippe, a quintessential Parisian whose sexual intuition sniffs out a secret that has the entire French police force flabbergasted. It is a connoisseur's delight to watch her begin to disengage herself from her rich and influential husband when he threatens to become a liability.

Phillipa catches her husband telling the truth and is properly alarmed. At another time, she reflects "How very satisfying it was to confirm one's basest suspicions!" Improbability is no longer improbable, the police chief weaned on logic, wistfully remarks. A French peasant reports to the police dragnet that a man and a woman were seen "bicycling in a suspicious manner." "Hatred is the sole entertainment of those who have nothing," Nicole says of her childhood. She is less entertaining, however, when she begins to love.

For of course it is inevitable that she and Ferenc, an Arab and an Israeli terrorist, should fall in love. Crosby could hardly be expected to resist the charm of the idea that love is the ultimate terror, superseding all others.

Inside this suspense novel, there is a morality play struggling to get out. It makes "An Affair of Strangers" a bit heavy but gives it substance too. I admit to being surprised by the author's knowledge of terror techniques, police procedures, international chicanery and all that sort of thing. I have often wondered how suspense writers learn this stuff. It is difficult to imagine a dry wit like Crosby boning up on such subjects, but then I suppose it is more fun than watching Arthur Godfrey play with his dog.

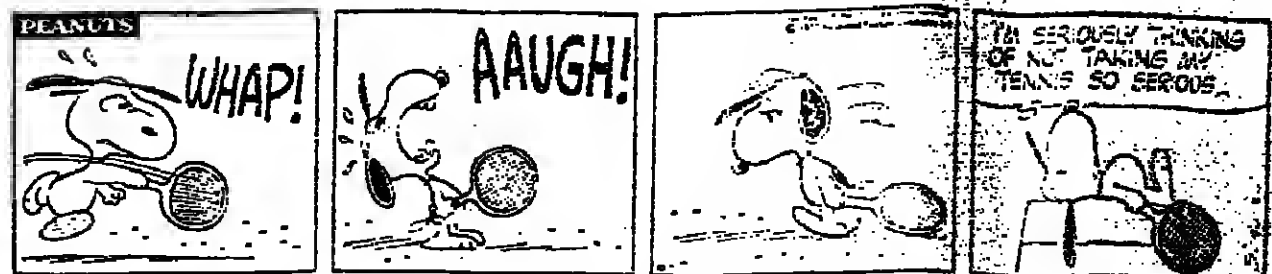
Anatole Broyard is a book critic for *The New York Times*.
 © The New York Times.

Whooping Crane Eggs Hatch at Idaho Site

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—Two of 14 whooping crane eggs transplanted from Canada into nests of greater sandhill cranes

The events took place Tuesday. Scientists said that two other chicks may have hatched since then, but the scientists could not get close enough to be sure. The remaining eggs are expected to hatch within the next 10 days.

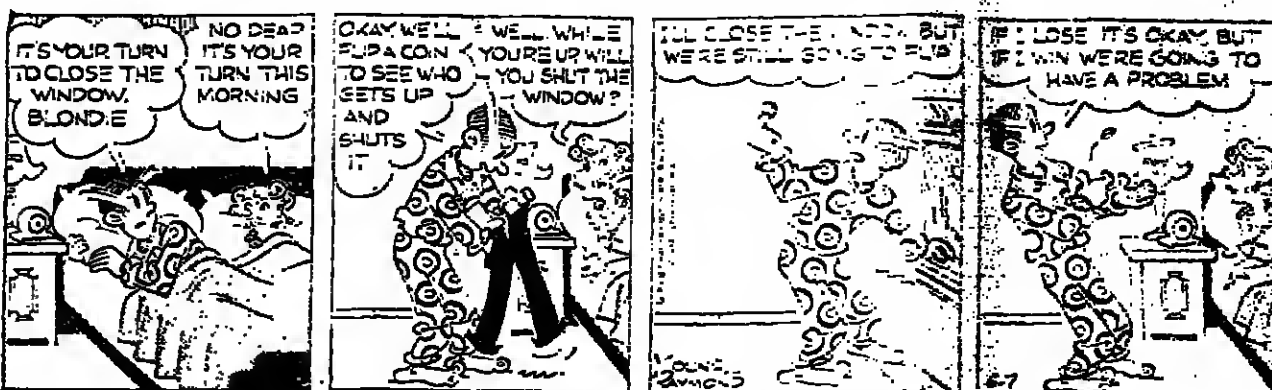
PEANUTS



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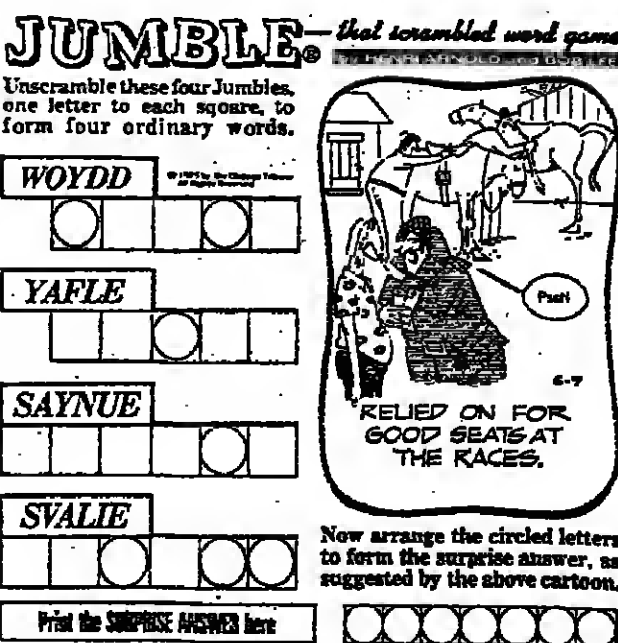
**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**



**RIP
KIRBY**



DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's Jumble: ENEMY ABOVE LIZARD MARAUD
Answer: "The old man could be a nut." - "ALMOND"



"I TELL YA THAT'S HIM. HE'S WEARIN' PLAIN CLOTHES
SO HE CAN CHECK UP ON US."

Angels Overpower Detroit



UNDE—Mets' pitcher Tom Seaver has difficulty in single by Astros' Joe Cruz. But Mets won, 2-1.

Pitcher, Picked 4 Years Ago, Chosen Again in Player Draft

NEW YORK, June 6 (WP)—Goodwin, a catcher, became the only player in the 11-history of baseball's free-draft to be the country's choice for a second time yesterday when he was selected by California Angels.

Goodwin had been the nation's pick four years ago when the Los Angeles Angels chose him.

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Singer Beats Tigers, 8-3

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 6 (UPI)—Dave Chalk blooped in two doubles and a single and Billy Smith added a key two-run single last night, helping the California Angels come from a 3-0 deficit to trounce the Detroit Tigers, 8-3.

The Tigers contributed three errors to go along with California's 13-hit attack. In addition to four hits on popups that fell in the Angels' hands, four errors by the Tigers' defense helped the Angels lead 9-1 in their department.

Benefiting from the offensive push was right-hander Bill Singer, who had allowed only one hit after the fourth inning. Singer gave up eight hits, including Jack Pierce's first major league homer—a two-run shot in the fourth. Singer walked one while striking out seven and improving his record to 5-7.

Smith's two-run single climaxed a four-run outburst that gave California the lead at 4-3 in the fourth inning. Chalk's second double, a popup that fell about 30 feet behind second base, drove in one of California's two runs in the fifth inning. The Angels added solo runs in the sixth and seventh, the final tally coming as catcher Elie Rodriguez squeezed home Lee Stanton from third base.

Indians & Royals 7
At Cleveland, Buddy Bell hit his fourth home run of the year with one out in the 11th inning, carrying the Indians to an 8-7 victory over Kansas City.

Bell stroked his game-winning homer over the leftfield fence off Marty Pattin (4-1) to help Dave Laroche, the third Indian pitcher, gain the victory. Laroche (11-0) pitched three innings of one-hit relief.

The Indians came back from a four-run deficit by scoring three times in the eighth and once more in the ninth.

In the eighth, they put together successive singles by Rick Manning, George Hendrick, Boog Powell and Frank Robinson and a squeeze bunt by Oscar Gamble to close the gap to 7-6.

They tied it in the ninth on a leadoff single by pinch-hitter John Ellis and a double by Manning.

Penalties Imposed

NBA Voids McGinnis-Knicks Pact

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (UPI)—Lawrence O'Brien, the new commissioner of the National Basketball Association, yesterday disapproved the contract that George McGinnis had signed with the New York Knicks on the ground that NBA draft rights to McGinnis belonged to the Philadelphia 76ers.

He also imposed two other penalties on the Knicks after hearing detailed presentations from both sides. He ruled that New York must forfeit its first-round pick in next year's draft to the 76ers and must reimburse Philadelphia for whatever expenses it incurred (including legal expenses) as the result of New York's action.

Mike Burke, president of the Knicks, said the team had no plans at present to challenge the commissioner's decision, even though he said that, in signing McGinnis, the Knicks had acted "in the best interests of New York and of the league."

"We're disappointed, but we respect the commissioner's right to make a ruling," Burke said. That means the next move is up to McGinnis, who has already threatened to renege on the suit against the NBA that he dropped when the Knicks signed him.

Threat of Suit
It was the threat of a suit by McGinnis that was the chief justification for the Knicks' action.

Last year, the Knicks and 76ers had agreed on the details of a deal for the rights to McGinnis, provided that the Knicks could sign him within a stipulated time. McGinnis, after extensive negotiations, decided to remain with the Indiana Pacers of the American Basketball Association, and the time agreed upon expired.

Then McGinnis, through his representatives, came to the Knicks this spring and said he wanted to negotiate again. The Knicks say they told him they no longer had the rights to him. But attorneys for McGinnis insisted that, if the Knicks had refused to deal with him, having shown such interest, before they would be violating the anti-trust laws by agreeing with Philadelphia and the rest of the NBA to boycott him, and they would file suit.

Atlanta Hawks Fined
SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (UPI)—The Atlanta Hawks, already expected to dole out a fistful of bonus money for their two first-round draft choices, was hit yesterday with a record \$400,000 fine by the NBA in the case involving Julius Erving.

In announcing the penalty, an NBA spokesman said \$350,000 would be payable immediately to the league. The Milwaukee Bucks, which owns the draft rights to the American Basketball Association



Lawrence O'Brien



George McGinnis

tion star, would receive the remaining \$150,000.

In addition, the Bucks will retain the rights to Erving, who is currently playing under a long-term contract with the New York Nets, and will receive Atlanta's two second-round choices in the 1976 college-player draft.

It was not immediately determined whether the prospective new buyers of the Hawks, the family of Simon Selig Jr., will be liable for payment of the fine. The club's purchase has not been made final.

The Erving episode began in 1972 when, on the eve of the NBA draft, the Hawks signed the former University of Massachusetts player who had signed a hardship contract with the ABA's Virginia Squires the year before.

On the day of the draft, the Bucks used their second first-round pick to select Erving. Atlanta did not have a first-round choice that year.

Then Commissioner Walter Kennedy voided the Erving-Bucks contract and, when Atlanta used Erving in two pre-season games, the NBA fined the Hawks \$25,000 each time.

In announcing the \$400,000 fine, the NBA spokesman said it was the most severe penalty in the league's history.

Italian Is Fastest For Grand Prix
ANDERSTORP, Sweden, June 6 (UPI)—Vittorio Brambilla of Italy Friday scored the best lap time in his March today to qualify for Sunday's Swedish Formula One Grand Prix Auto Race.

Brambilla took the 2.5-mile Scandinavian race course in 1:24.53 minutes for an average speed exceeding 106 miles an hour.

If none of the 26 drivers beats Brambilla's time during tomorrow's qualification, he will win the pole position for the seventh race in this season's grand prix circuit.



Belmont winner Master Derby is led on a walk at Belmont Park, where he will face Derby winner Foolish Pleasure.

Belmont Stakes' Rare Treat Is Derby, Prekness Winners

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., June 6 (WP).—What is so rare as a day in June when the Kentucky Derby winner meets the Prekness winner in the Belmont Stakes?

The number of times it has happened is no greater, in fact, than the number of times there has been a Triple Crown winner. There have been nine of those, from Sir Barton (1919) to Secretariat (1973), while tomorrow will mark the 10th meeting between the victors in the first two events in the celebrated series.

Foolish Pleasure, the Derby hero, is 11-for-13 lifetime but is running at only a 500 pace over his last four starts, having lost the Prekness and the Florida Derby. Master Derby had his five-year winning streak snapped in the Derby where he ran fourth, but is 6-for-7 after capturing the Prekness at odds of 23 to 1.

These two are the favorite and the second choice, respectively, for the 10th Belmont, a race that covers the full 1 1/2-mile distance of Belmont Park's main course. One might think there is great box-office interest in such a match, particularly when the other 3-year-olds in the field of nine are obviously above average in ability.

The truth is, there isn't. It takes a horse going for the complete Triple Crown to fire a great interest in the Belmont. Carry Back in 1961, and the unbeaten Majestic Prince in 1969, kindled such enthusiasm, although both were defeated. No one who was here in 1971 will forget the conga lines formed by the Venezuelans supporting Canonero II, And Secretariat, finally, was sensational—in 2:34, by 31 lengths.

What tomorrow's crowd and the national television audience can expect to see, however, is an excellent horse race, which is usually what occurs when a Derby winner and a Prekness winner meet.

Until recently, the Derby victor tended to bounce back in the Belmont. Shut Out (1942), Mid-dleweight (1950), Needles (1956) and Chateaugay (1963) all defeated their Prekness tormentors—Alabama, Hill Prince, Fabius and Candy Spot. Only Gallahadion and Ponder, 1940 and 1949 Derby winners, lost to Prekness winners—Bismarck and Capot, here during this period.

Then, in 1967, Damascus added the Belmont to his Prekness success when Derby winner Proud Clarion ran fourth. Last spring, Little Current wrapped up two-thirds of the Triple Crown hero's as Canonero, the Derby winner, faded through the stretch to be third.

That tied the score at 4-4 in a series that once favored the Louisville slugger, although Foolish Pleasure is recorded an 8-5-3 or stronger chance of again putting the Derby winners in front.

Diabolo has an opportunity to complete a Triple Crown of his own sort. The Damascus colt was third in Kentucky and third in Maryland and may well be third in the wagering in New York.

Red Auerbach, Boston Celtics president and chairman of the professional league's competition committee, was optimistic about ultimate approval. "I'm definitely a guy who has always hated to change the game. But I don't feel we'd be changing it. We'd be helping it, evening things up," Auerbach said of the proposed elimination of the center jump at the start of each quarter.

The third official would work one sideline, in front of the scorer's table, from foul line to foul line and have restricted duties. He would not call any fouls, but would have the authority to call goading violations, 10-second violations on teams bringing the ball out court, violations of the 24-second shooting clock and out of bounds on his side of the court.

For the first half of the 1975 exhibition season, there will be no center jumps opening the four periods of a game. The visiting team will have the choice of getting the ball under its own basket at the start of the first and third periods or the second and fourth.

Over the last half of the exhibition season, there will be center jumps before two periods and the ball will be taken out of bounds to open the other two quarters.

"A decision on what we do will rest in the fans' hands, how they react," Auerbach said.

The board of governors will have to vote shortly before the season opens on whether to make the changes or leave the rules as they are now.

Juliette Marny Pays 12-1

Longshot Wins Oaks Stakes

By Bernard Kirsch

EPSON DOWNS, England, June 6 (UPI)—Faced to do his own handspinning, jockey Lester Piggott picked a winner today. Three hours before post time, England's most successful rider decided to switch horses and ended up riding longshot Juliette Marny to victory in the Oaks Stakes, England's richest race for fillies. The triumph in the classic at Epsom came easily. Val's Girl, a U.S.-bred filly, was second, four lengths back of the winner, with favored Moonlight Night third.

Piggott originally had been scheduled to ride Brilliantine for Emelyn Tree, who also trains Juliette Marny. But Brilliantine had a reputation for preferring soft turf and, after the ground was baked by the morning sun, Piggott made the change. Piggott is good enough and respected enough to have the final say.

Asked Trainer
"I wouldn't say I make the right pick all the while," said Piggott, who also said that today he had asked trainer Tree to do the choosing.

But said, "I told Lester I certainly would not make the choice, but I told him I wanted a decision by 12 o'clock."

By 3:30, Piggott had his 21st victory in an English classic. It tied the record of Freddie Archer, and now there is little else left for the loon, imperious Piggott to accomplish. The 39-year-old jockey, who suffers to keep his weight down, has won every major race in Europe and also has been on winners in the Washington, D.C., International.

English housewives have developed the habit of escaping from their households to put a bob or two on Lester's runners, but today they let Juliette Marny escape at odds of 12 to 1. The filly had finished first in her previous two outings this season, but she was disqualified in her opening victory, when Piggott was not riding.

Challenging Position
The master was masterful on the filly owned by James Morrison. For most of the running, he kept her in the middle of the pack of 12, who were chasing a first-place prize of \$24,958 (\$103,500) from the total purse of \$266,000 (\$151,000). Piggott put his horse in a challenging position as the field came down the hill leading into the four-furlong stretch and, with three furlongs to go in the mile-and-a-half race, the classic distance in European horse racing, Juliette Marny had the lead.

The English-bred filly, by former Derby-winner Blakeney out of Heart Beat, won faced up. Her time of 2 minutes 38.10 seconds was four seconds slower than Wednesday's Derby winner here, Brilliantine, owned by John (Jock) Whitney and ridden by Greville Starter, was in the lead for the first half of the race but Piggott's choice looked good when the American-owned filly faded during the final furlongs to finish far back.

Val's Girl, breaking last from the gate in the uphill start, gained second place in the closing yards. The Sir Ivor filly is owned by Sir Charles Clode and was ridden by Willie Carson, who in 1972 broke Piggott's streak of eight riding championships in a row.

Moonlight Night, French-bred, who was the 5-2 favorite, could not handle the Epsom turf and finished four and three-quarter lengths away from the victor, with May Hill another four lengths back.

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Ali's No Heavyweight as Lecturer

By Dave Brady

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6 (WP)—Muhammad Ali lectured this week to the senior class at Harvard University as though he were conferring degrees in philosophy and appreciation of poetry.

The world's heavyweight champion broke his training routine for his upcoming fight in Malaysia against Joe Bugner to favor the audience in Boston Auditorium with what he called his heavy material, and it went over like his dull bout against Ron Lytle.

It was not until he did his Ali shuffle and his mimicking of the Uncle Tom shuffle that he came to terms with what was expected of him.

A request for a comment on the boxing controversy in Boston resulted in Ali saying, "What's why I admire George Wallace. He told the white liberals who were complaining about things in Alabama. He told them that Washington, D.C., has more problems with its schools... That blacks get more work in Alabama... That Alabama has no housing problems like Boston."

There were sheepish laughs among the students and even some feeble applause by a tiny minority. A student said afterward, "I was disappointed by some of his remarks, even though I knew from the media that he often is a little bit of a con man."

Another student said, "I wanted to see Ali the boxer and that's when I enjoyed him." The students gave him a noisy standing greeting as he mounted

The Private Mann and the Public Mann PEOPLE: *Fyodorova-Tate Wedding Scheduled This Weekend*

Actor John Wayne is caught in a dispute involving the Indians and Vietnamese. In 1967, Wayne wrote a letter to the South Vietnamese Premier, Nguyen Cao Ky, who has expressed a desire to set up a tribal farm for refugees, and named the Papago Indian lands in Arizona. Wayne suggested relinquishing 40 to 50 acres on potential tribal land. We discussed the letter on May 1, and said the actor offered to acquire 17,000 acres in Arizona. Navajo tribal chief Peter McDonald called to express an insult to the Arizona Indian. This week Wayne with McDonald to clarify situation. Wayne said the 17,000 acres mentioned in the letter referred to his own near Stanfield, Ariz., as an example of the potential for culture in the area. The contained only a suggestion the Papago land, mostly by the tribe. It could be used by good farmers, Wayne adding that he had received reply from Ky.

eral grand jury on charges of defrauding the Pacific Tele. Co. through use of two "blue box" devices to transmit long distance phone calls. The devices are capable of transmitting long distance calls from Curcio's Beverly Hills home on Jan. 28. Cornefeld's son was arrested at the time accused of using the devices. On Wednesday no charges were filed against Cornefeld. He was indicted on Jan. 29, up to five years in prison each of the three counts for which he was indicted. Also against the former head of the Pacific Tele. Co. are charges of conspiracy and mail fraud charges brought by Swiss in connection with the collapse. Cornefeld was in Los Angeles when the jury

attorney Robert Bonner said: "If he does not surrender week or two, we will contact British."—Cornfeld is thought to be in London—asking extradition.
—SAMUEL JESTER

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